THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM,.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON,.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy,.....5 Cts.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week,).....25 Cts.
Mail Subscribers, (per year).....$10 00
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

Pennsylvania Right!

It is now rendered pretty certain that the Union majority in this State will be not less than ten and may be twenty thousand. It will be some time before the precise result is ascertained, as the returns from the different armies where our soldiers are will come in slowly.

Of Congressmen the Unionists will have sixteen if not more, a gain of four on the present representation. This result necessarily follows the large popular majority.

In the Legislature the Unionists will have so large a majority in both branches that if the Rebels and Copperheads do enter into a plan to keep in captivity a member or two, neither House will be seriously inconvenienced.

Pennsylvania stands erect, and, with the right kind of work, will as surely go for LINCOLN and JOHNSON as the eighth of November comes and goes.

McClellan Cannot be Elected.

To carry in their candidate the, MCCLELLANITES conceded that they must carry Pennsylvania and Indiana, but that if they failed in October there would be no hope in November. They have failed, and failed signally. The popular vote in both states is overwhelmingly against them. In Indiana the majority is from ten to twenty thousand, and in Pennsylvania the majority will not be less. In one State the soldiers vote at home, in the other they vote at the front, in sight of the enemy. Practically there is no difference. It matters not where the vote is cast—whether in the army or at home, since the result truly reflects the popular choice.

Pennsylvania and Indiana being dead against MCCLELLAN, the calculations of the Copperheads are completely frustrated, and there is not the slightest hope for them in November.

But these States were not necessary to elect Mr. LINCOLN. An examination of the facts will show MCCLELLAN, even if he carried both States, could not be elected. The Electoral College consists, by the act of the rebel leaders, of two hundred and twenty-six members. A majority elects; and one hundred and fourteen votes in the Electoral College make a majority. This being so, MCCLELLAN might carry New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, New Jersey and Connecticut, and he would yet be defeated; for the remainder of the loyal States have one hundred and nineteen electoral votes, or five more than a majority.

Ohio and Indiana.

The result in these two States is perfectly killing to McClellanism, as well as highly honorable to themselves. Ohio stands firm as a rock for the Union. The majority on the popular vote is not only so large as to render the task of reversing it in November positively hopeless, but probably not less than half a dozen Union members of Congress have been gained. A more complete victory no State ever won.

In Indiana the canvass has been an extraordinary one. The ability, eloquence and energy displayed by Gov. MORTON have placed him in the front rank of popular debaters, and entitled him to the thanks of Union men everywhere. That State was at the start at best doubtful. She had sent her sons in large numbers to the army, while within her borders there sprang up and grew a conspiracy of the most dangerous description. This has been crushed and the State transferred from the doubtful column to the list of States certain for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

Of the Congressional representation we have no facts. It would be asking almost too much of the gallant State to increase her Union representation in Congress; and yet we would not be surprised should it turn out that she has done it.

Indiana is a positive loss to McClellanism. It has dashed the hopes of the Copperheads, and proved that they can carry not a single Northwestern State.

The Hour of Death.

It has been demonstrated by observation in a thousand cases of death, that dissolution takes place between one and eight o'clock in the morning. Observations taken in this State on Tuesday demonstrate that political mortality, among Copperheads, takes place between the hours of opening and closing the polls. We give survivors a slight lease upon life for another month that they may, in view of their certain death, be able to perform that neglected duty—making peace with the Union, or some other beloved friend.

Late News Items.

The remaining portions of the mutilated human body recently found in the water at Brooklyn, New York, have been found at other points, and the Common Council of that city has offered a reward of $1,000 for the discovery of the murderer. It may turn out to be a case like one which occurred in that region once before, a medical subject thrown into the river in sections from Bellevue Hospital.

Girard College, Philadelphia, appears to have got into the hands of Copperheads as none but traitorous sheets, such as the New York Daily *News* and Philadelphia *Age* are permitted on the table, in its reading room and parlor. Some other features in the way of novels have been introduced which threaten to injure its usefulness. Dicky Vaux must have let the goats go free.

Judge John D. Willard died in Troy, New York, Monday, at the age of sixty-four years. He was a native of New Hampshire, graduated at Dartmouth College, and settled at Troy in the practice of the law at the age of twenty-one. Governor Seward appointed him Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1834, and in 1857 he was elected State Senator. For some years he edited the Troy *Journal*.

Mr. Edmund M. Young, of the firm of Young, Schultz & Co., leather merchants, died on Saturday last, of paralysis. Mr. Young had been in business for a quarter of a century, and was highly esteemed for his many excellent qualities.

The New York Artists' Fund Society has now a fund of $13,000 in the treasury accumulated during the last four years, in spite of wars and rumors of wars; there is therefore small room for unbelief as to the stability and permanent establishment of the pet of artists and lovers of art. The Society raises its funds from the proceeds of pictures contributed by its members to the annual exhibitions. An auction sale rounds off these exhibitions and connoisseurs vie with each other in manifesting a practical appreciation of the efforts of our artists to advance art and practice benevolence at one and the same time. John W. Casilear is President of the Fund, and Vincent Colyer, Secretary; and, so far as outside barbarians and Bohemia is know, the Society enjoys the confidence and centralizes the sympathies of New York artists to the fullest extent.

Good progress is making by the Postoffice authorities charged with putting into effect the railway postal system. Two cars are nearly completed by the Erie Company; and four other cars will be made immediately. Next month the benefits of the new system will be extended from New York westward on that line, to Salamanca, near Erie, and thence over the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad to Cincinnati. At an early day the Postoffice railway cars will run to St. Louis, giving the people of the West and of New York and the east, effectively one day's earlier mail connection with the region traversed by the cars.

The New York Young Mens' Republican Union is again in the field, working vigorously for the Union cause. This Union is a lively organization—the strongest machine there is the State of New York.

Follow Grant.

Lieutenant General GRANT's method of fighting the enemy is to follow him up, and to keep following up, and while this process is going on to have no idlers within the lines of his army. He never changes his position, unless with a view to taking a stronger one. He never avoids taking a strong point when it is attainable. When he gets the enemy on the run, he keeps him running before him, a mode of operation by which he is making his advance upon Richmond, and by which he will take not only Richmond, but the rebel army. This is the policy we must adopt and pursue with the enemy in GRANT's rear. This is not the time to rest. Our victory of Tuesday must be husbanded. We must have another and a greater one in November. We must not be content to live in our entrenchments around Pittsburgh; our forces must extend themselves into the country. We must frustrate the plans of the enemy. The Copperheads must not be allowed to recuperate. Let us treat them as mortal enemies to the national interests should be treated—when they are down, keep them down, until they come to the conclusion that, being whipped, it becomes their duty to repent them of their faults, and resume their places among the citizens of the republic

Pursue the Enemy.

A victory for the Union has been won in this State. We have met the enemy face to face, and have carried his works at many most important points; let us preserve in our laurels by following him up, if it takes all the interval between now and the 8th of November. Let us not like General MCCLELLAN, do a good thing—crush the enemy in battle, then sit down and mourn over the disconsolate retreat of our foe. Let us follow them up, recruiting our Union forces as we go, using the victory of Tuesday as an impetus to more valorous action—more glorious deeds. The cause of our country beckons us onward. Onward then! be our motto. Onward! be inscribed on our banners. Onward! be our work.

General McClellan on the Galena.

The following communication from an officer on board the Galena gives some account of the persons who were aboard that vessel during the battle of Malvern, and what they did. It comes with a responsible name, that of the author, who appears to have remembered more than Gen. McClellan did concerning that eventful day:

"At Malvern Hill, on the 30th day of June, there was more or less heavy skirmishing, in which the gunboats were not active; they were not needed just then.

"About four o'clock, perhaps a little earlier, we noticed the increase of artillery firing, and that the action was really growing into a battle. The wildest rumors were flying about. Dusty and weary aids were hurriedly coming and going between the General's headquarters (near the river) and country where the fighting was.

"Several dusty, bronzed men, (like roosters for roughness) accompanying a general whose neatness of uniform even the dust could not disfigure, stepped aboard the Galena from a little steamer, and we were soon under way for Malvern Hill. These were General McClellan and his staff. The principal flag or signal officer accompanying the party was an old gentleman of this writing, October 1st, 1864, from New York City. He was to occupy a most important position during the day, and well did he perform it.

"The General and his staff of ex-princes made themselves comfortable, and finally settled down on the quarter-deck awning, with their segars. As we neared Malvern the smoke showed that a great battle was commencing. By the time we reached Turkey Bend the roar of battle was very grand! In our eagerness to secure position we ran ashore, but easily got off and came to anchor, with the starboard broadside to the shore.

"The rattle of musketry gradually gave way to the deeper baying of artillery. The French Princes mounted the top, where the old flag-officer was. Our own flag lieutenant was above them all, perched on the top gallant-mast, glass in hand.

"The roar was terrible—so incessant as to resemble infantry firing! Our men, eager to fire, dallied impatiently with their guns and watched the quiet hill-side, two miles from the battle, to get the first of the little signal fleet, as they received and sent (we supposed) messages from the General, who was smoking unmolested upon the quarter-deck.

"During this most fearful battle our only communication (save once) was entirely by signal flag; and even that was often interrupted. The low hanging smoke of battle often obscured the signal party on shore. Our own fire was quite often suspended so as to allow the smoke to clear away; otherwise we might have fired into our own army. One of our gunboats, the Mahaska, it was said, did have the evil fortune to send a shell into one of General Porter's batteries. Frequently, too, we ceased firing to allow the signals to be made between ship and shore.

"About 5 P. M. the roar of artillery was frightful—so incessant and rapid that the air seemed deadened by the successive concussions. Wild cheers could be heard sometimes, while the shells from either army would be seen bursting above the tree tops and the hills which shut the deck from view of either friend or foe.

"About five or half-past, an officer came to the river, approaching from the stern (we were firing three or four points on the bow.) Seeing his signals we ceased firing one moment, and a commanding hail ashore occurring at the same moment, we heard him yell, 'Is General McClellan aboard your vessel?' Some said the Major hailed, 'For God's sake, is General McClellan aboard your ship?' but I only distinguished the latter part. We sent a boat—he came aboard—communicated and returned as he came, alone. This was the only direct communication which I saw.

"I was at foot of the foremast on the upper deck during the whole action—being a civil officer.

"By seven or half-past, the rebels acknowledged their repulse by retreating.

"About the time of Magruder's charge, one of the French Princes coming bunglingly down the rigging near me, I asked him how was our fire. In the highest spirits he cried, 'Eh bien, it is splendid—splendid,' and away he went aft, skippingly! During the entire action, General McClellan never ascended to the top—never left the quarter deck except for refreshments. Neither did he go on shore at any time, but returned to Haxall's farm with us.

Telegraphic Progress.

"Nor'-Wester," of the Boston *Post*, writing from New York, refers to the progress of telegraphic operations thus:

The public has reason to congratulate itself upon the consolidation of several rival or independent telegraph lines into a new organization known as the United States Telegraph Company. Under this new arrangement there is every reason to expect that the convenience and advantage of the thousands who do business by telegraph will be more fully consulted than has hitherto been the case. The consolidated company will own a few thousand miles of lines, extending from Portland, Maine, to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville, and including communications from Boston to Washington. Ten thousand miles more are under contract and will be completed in a few months; besides which arrangements are making for executing the company's connections far into the Northwest and towards the point where they may intersect the line which Russia proposes to build from Europe to the last link in that telegraphic chain which before 1866 will have girdled the earth. An additional line to California is, also, a part of the progressive programme of the United States Company, together with several "through lines" between the large cities from East to West. The new company lacks neither the capital, enterprise nor talent necessary to perfect its organization upon the basis sketched out. Its President is Colonel James McKaye, a gentleman whose success in organizing, and consolidating into a prosperous fraternity, the great express interests of the country, has given abundant evidences of his possession of rare executive and systematizing talents. Himself a man of wealth, social position, and personal and political influence, the connection of his name with the new company is of itself a condition-precedent of complete success; particularly as his knowledge of men, and how to deal with them, will keep the company free from the rocks of rivalry and competition upon which such enterprises are often wrecked. Thus engineered, the United States Telegraph Company is already a success, and its stock has thus early become a thing much sought after. When it is considered that the Western Union Telegraph Company has within a few years taken such strides in its operations as have required an increase of capital from six millions to twenty-two millions, it will readily be seen that, under proper management, a new enterprise which, like the United States Company, combines every needed element of prosperity, without any of the jarring jealousies which were so ruinous to its separate members before the consolidation, may be safely contemplated as a sort of gold mine to its originators, and at the same time likely to prove a real benefit to the public at large.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1864. NO. 28.

Pennsylvania Erect.

She Proclams for the Union.

Union Majority on Popular Vote.

16 Congressman Certainly Elected, a Gain of Four.

LEGISLATURE LARGELY UNION.

Grand Union Triumph.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.

The returns justify us in claiming the State by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority on the home vote. It is possible later returns will reduce it, but the State is ours, and the soldiers' vote will give us the doubtful Congressional Districts, giving us a gain of three in the Delegation.

J. R. Y.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.

By estimates of the Republican State Committee and the *North American*, the State is carried by the Republicans by a majority of 5,000 on home vote. Legislature largely Republican.

From the returns received, Forney's *Press* claims a Republican majority of three to five thousand. Possibly later returns may reduce it. Present appearances indicate a Republican gain of three Congressmen. The *Age* estimates from returns of 41 counties a Democratic gain of 13,000, and 25 counties to hear from.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12—2 P. M.

The Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee claim, from the returns received by him from thirty counties, a gain of 12,715. The best political authorities are in doubt about the result, but estimate a majority of about 5,000 on either side on the home vote.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12—3 P. M.

At the Republican headquarters they claim the State by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 12.

It is believed that the Republicans have carried the State by at least 2,000 majority on the home vote. We have certainly in Union Congressmen, a gain of 4. The Legislature is largely Union.

HARRISBURG, Pa., October 12.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

We believe the Republicans have carried the State by a small majority on the home vote, unless Erie, Lawrence, &c., have fallen too much behind. G. B.

The following additional returns from the Congressional Districts of the State have been received:

FIFTH DISTRICT.

In the 5th, Thayer, Union, is reelected to Congress by a small majority.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

EASTON, PA., October 12.

Wm. H. Helster, Union candidate for Congress, has 27 majority in the city of Reading—a Democratic gain of 22. Berks county, with fourteen townships to hear from, gives Anecona, Democrat for Congress, 1,777 maj.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Schuylkill gives Strous for Congress 1,725 majority, Republican gain of 316.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Northampton county gives about 3,070 Democratic majority. Same as last year.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Coffroth's majority in Bedford county is 660 on the home vote.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.

Cameron county complete, gives 69 Union majority—Union loss 33. Elk county, Bigler, Democrat for Congress, had 85 majority. Democratic gain of 19 over last year. Erie county is reported to have given a Union majority of 2,500.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

WHIG AND DISPATCH OFFICE, Mercer, Pa., Oct. 12, 1864.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO COMMERCIAL:—Mercer County will give a majority for the Union ticket not less than four hundred and possibly more. From 27 townships heard from, is Union majority is 280. Of the 15 townships yet to hear from, they are largely Union. This is exclusive of the army vote. S. M. M.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Dawson, Dem., for Congress, has over 1,500 majority in Washington county.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

UNIONTOWN, PA., Oct. 12, 11 o'clock A. M.

The following is the result in our county, as compared with the vote of 1862, when Dawson had 533 of a majority for Congress over Mr. Stewart:

	Dawson. maj.	Stewart. maj.	Dawson. maj.	Fuller. maj.
Brownsville bor.	28	....	6	....
" Tp.	14	....	14	....
Bridgeport	93	....	....	103
Connellsville bor.	20	....	24	....
" Tp.	11	....	29	....
Dunbar	95	....	424	....
Franklin	61	....	63	....
Georges	105	....	91	....
German	....	2	....	7
Jefferson	31	....	....	....
Menallen	2	....	....	....
Nicholson	61	....	73	....
Perry	10	....	....	....
Redstone	....	1	....	32
Springfield	96	....	82	....
Stewart	....	44	....	28
Union District	101	....	51	....
Wharton	....	20	....	11

It will be perceived that the Union party have a gain of 137 on Mr. Dawson's vote of 1862.

E. B. DAWSON, Chairman.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Washington county, Montgomery's City gives Lawrence for Congress a majority of 39. Carroll Township gives Lazear 4 majority. Union Township gives an increase of 20 on Curtin's vote. Fallowfield township lost three above the tree tops and the hills which shut the deck from view of either friend or foe.

"About five or half-past, an officer came to the river, approaching from the stern (we were firing three or four points on the bow.) Seeing his signals we ceased firing one moment, and a commanding hail ashore occurring at the same moment, we heard him yell, 'Is General McClellan aboard your vessel?' Some said the Major hailed, 'For God's sake, is General McClellan aboard your ship?' but I only distinguished the latter part. We sent a boat—he came aboard—communicated and returned as he came, alone. This was the only direct communication which I saw.

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All Hail Indiana.

SPLENDID UNION VICTORY.

State Swept Like a Whirlwind.

Increased Union Congressional Representation.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 12.

The Union State Ticket is elected by 15,000 to 20,000 majority. Six Union members of Congress are elected certainly. J. F. WRIGHT, Chairman.

Returns from thirty-one counties, partially official, show an aggregate Union majority of 23,000, a nett Union gain of 19,000 over the vote of 1862, which gave a Democratic majority in the State of over 15,000. From present indications, Congress stands eight Union, two Democrats, with the Seventh [Voorhees'] District doubtful. Indianapolis official, 6,257 Union majority.

Later Dispatch.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 12.

Forty-five counties give a Union majority of over twenty thousand. The balance to be heard from will increase this majority probably five thousand. Small Union majority in both branches of the Legislature. Congress all Union except the second, first and seventh, the two lattea doubtful, and claimed by both parties.

Maryland Constitutional Election.

Mayor Chapman, Union, Re-Elected.

BALTIMORE, October 12.

Returns from the city election show the reelection of Mayor Chapman over Sterling, independent. The vote is not yet all in. The new constitution will have from 8,000 to 9,000 majority in the city.

BALTIMORE, October 12.

The election to-day for Mayor resulted as follows: Chapman, regular candidate, 11,384; Sterling, independent, 3,284. On new Constitution: for, 9,693; against, 2,079; majority, 7,581. The vote of Western Maryland and the soldiers' vote will secure the adoption of the new Constitution.

California Soldiers Cannot Vote.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.

The Supreme Court adheres to its decision against the constitutionality of the Milit ary suffrage act. This will make a difference of at least 5,000 in the vote of the State. Mining stocks show a considerable improvement.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Continued Arrival of Rebel Deserters

The Owner of Libby Prison a Captive.

INSULTERS OF OUR FLAG IN PRISON.

Fleet Forming to Attack Wilmington.

THE SOLDIERS VOTE IN WASHINGTON

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 12.

The mail boat from the army brings no news. The boat brought up the bodies of the following deceased officers and men:—Lieut. W. P. Thompson, 20th Ind.; Dr. S. A. Northway, 6th Ohio Cavalry; Serg't. E. Mullen, 1st Del. Volunteers, and James Sperry, 6th Ohio Cavalry. The United States transport, Kennebec, also arrived here this morning from City Point, bringing up eighty-nine rebel deserters. Among these deserters are five of the crew of the rebel ram Virginia. They were released upon taking the oath, and furnished with transportation. The Kennebec also brought up Lutter Libby, Wm. Jones and W. H. Youtham, who were captured by General Kautz's cavalry and sent here by General Patrick, charged with tearing down the American flag in Richmond at the breaking out of the rebellion. All three of them were committed to the Old Capital by the Provost Marshal. The owner of the famous Libby prison was among the prisoners captured and brought here to-day.

The *Christian*, a paper published at Weldon, N. C., says:—We think there is little or no doubt that a fleet is now forming between Norfolk and Old Point to attack Wilmington. Among the number of vessels seen by our informant there are two very formidable monitors. That an attack at an early day upon Wilmington is contemplated we feel almost certain.

The total vote of Pennsylvania soldiers in and about Washington foots up as far as heard from, as follows; Republican, 1,386; Democratic, 265. The additional Ohio vote is Republican 772; Democratic 52.

A telegram dated Petersburg, on Monday, in Richmond papers thus alludes to the last movement of the force on the left of Grant's army.

PETERSBURG, October 9th.

Yesterday about noon the enemy in force moved on our right, supposed at first for the purpose of making an attack upon our lines. It turned out to be nothing more than the extending by the enemy of their lines on our right, in order to occupy all of our lost works near Fort McRae. The enemy by this move gained nothing in the direction of South Side Railroad, and only prolonged their line, driving in a few videttes occupying this ground. Heth took only part of the works near Fort McRae occupied by the enemy. All quiet today.

FROM MEXICO.

Prodigious Valor of the French.

Rumored Abdication of Juarez.

Maximilian Reported Assassinated.

NEW YORK, October 12.

By the steamer Eagle we have Havana dates of the 8th; City of Mexico dates of the 26th, and Vera Cruz of the 1st, had been received, bringing the incredible report that 500 French and 10,000 Liberals had been killed in the Mexican defeated them, took 20 cannon, 130 prisoners, killed and wounded 500, and blew up the remainder of their artillery. It was also reported in Vera Cruz, on the 1st, that Matamoras had been occupied by the French. Gen. Vicaro is reported to have left Tulipia and was expected to take Chiffancingo and thus open communications with the Acapulco expedition. The *Estaffeta* states that Juarez had abdicated in favor of Gen. Perez. Scott had arrived at Vera Cruz on the 22d. It is said an expedition to Mazatlan will start soon. Just as the steamer left Vera Cruz, the report was received Maximillian had been assassinated. It was not believed. There is little or no fever in Havana harbor.

Transport Steamer Wrecked.

NEW YORK, October 12.

The steamer reported ashore by the Audley Buck proves to be the Aphrodite from New York for New Orleans with troops. She is ashore at Telegraph Island, near mouth of Cape Lookout. The vessel and most of the cargo is a total loss. There were five men drowned in the surf while landing. The rest got ashore in safety on Cedar Island.

The presumption among the officers of the Eagle is that the steamer Roanoke has been captured by her passengers.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Failure of the Rebel Attempts to Break up Sherman's Communications—Heavy Rains and Swollen Streams—About Hood's Army—The Situation and Prospects—Politics.

Special Correspondence of Chicago Evening Journal.

NASHVILLE, October 7, 1864.

All the efforts of the rebels to break Sherman's communications have proved fruitless. Forrest is flying before Rossean, and the additions to our mounted men in this State will prevent any future difficulty. I have not yet learned whether or no Forrest has escaped across the river.

We had several very heavy rains in this vicinity, and as all the streams have their sources in the mountains, they are swelled enormously. The Cumberland, Tennessee, and, I think, one at Resaca, in Georgia, have been washed away; but as Sherman has thirty days' supplies at Atlanta, he will be but little inconvenienced by this, the only difficulty being the delay it will cause in laying supplies for a future advance.

Hood has scattered his army with a view to supporting the cavalry raids in the direction of Tennessee and North Georgia, and from which great results were expected. They have, however, all proved miserable failures.

The latest attempts, and by far the most formidable one, was an attack, by a division of Hood's army, on Allatoona, on Saturday before yesterday (6th); but, like all others, it failed, the raiders experiencing not only a complete whipping, but a perfect rout. They was commanded by General Corse, of Iowa, who was wounded.

The rebel commander demanded the surrender of the garrison, but the demand was gallantly refused, and our heroic boys began to prepare for the defense. The rebels made several onsets, but were signally defeated every time. Reinforcements were sent, both from Marietta and Dalton, but they were not needed, as the rebels were sent whirling over the hills upon their arrival.

When the assailants began to waver, on the last charge, our boys leaped over the breastworks and made a counter charge, creating a panic which ended in a complete rout. The whole of the Rebel dead, 150 in number, and over 600 of their wounded, were left in our hands. We also took 800 Rebel lives as well as about 1,200 men, while ours was less than 300. I have not yet learned the nature of General Corse's wound, except that it is not considered dangerous.

Henceforth Hood will be compelled to desist from all attempts to interfere with Sherman's rear. He has been mistaken in his game, and attempted it at all, as he ought to have known that that was just what Sherman wanted; that he had given him innumerable opportunities to draw out, and that it was this very attempt through Wheeler's cavalry, that gave our army an opportunity to move with celerity to the south of Atlanta, and effectively cut off our arms almost without a struggle.

The weather is now clear, and just cool enough to make campaigning pleasant, and the roads in this region, and in Georgia, drain off with unexampled rapidity; so that Sherman can move whenever he is ready, without difficulty.

Hood's forces are not concentrated, but occupying the railroad, a division in a place, from above West Point to near Montgomery, Ala. The object in this movement, is to enable him to secure supplies. His wagons were nearly all destroyed by Sherman during the siege of Atlanta, and the rolling stock on the railroad is so much the smaller that he cannot subsist his army all in one place. If Sherman advances, it is probable that Hood will fall back to the vicinity of Montgomery, where he will receive supplies during the winter, by the river for supplies, as there are several small steamboats plying between that town and Mobile.

When our forces succeed to Opelika, the communication between Hood and Lee, by railroad, will be completely severed. The rebel commander is endeavoring to defer the final battle as long as possible, and is therefore fearing up the track between West Point and Atlanta, as far as he can.

We have now settled down here to the conviction that we shall have no active work for some weeks at the front, and hence all are turning their attention to Virginia. There are none so blind as not to see that the capture of the rebel capital will practically end the war; and hence the deep interest felt by all parties.

On the subject of politics, there is little new. The rebels are all for Lincoln and Johnson, and, since our recent victories, even the rebel sympathizers say there is no chance for McClellan. We shall await the result of the October State elections with interest, but not fear. The whole thing is reduced to a question of majorities. HANDEI,

THE LATEST.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

From Our Armies.

Details of Sheridan's Cavalry Fight.

Enemy Lost Everything on Wheels.

A Rout that Cannot be Described.

OUR CASUALTIES LESS THAN SIXTY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, October 12—8:40 P. M.

To Major-General Dix:

Dispatches have been received to-day from General Grant, General Sherman, and General Sheridan, but no military movements, since my last, are reported. The following details of the cavalry fight last Sunday are furnished by General Sheridan:

"I have seen no sign of the enemy since the brilliant engagement of the 9th inst. It was a square cavalry fight, in which the enemy was routed beyond my power to describe. He lost everything carried on wheels except one piece of artillery, and when last seen it was passing over Rude's Hill, near New Market, twenty-six miles from the battle-ground, to which point pursuit was kept up. The battery-men, horses, &c., were captured. The horses were in good condition, but were all exchanged by our cavalrymen for their broken down animals. The casualties on the 9th will not exceed sixty men. The 100 men of the 8th Ohio dispersed while guarding the bridge of the North Shenandoah have come in."

[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

The *Herald's* correspondent with Sheridan says:—The retrograde movement of this army was not determined upon until after the rebel army had been broken and driven from the valley, and the valley itself rendered untenable by the destruction of all the forage, grain, &c., it contained. General Sheridan then withdrew in order to be nearer the base of his supplies, as his subsistence had to be hauled in wagons almost one hundred miles. On retiring a considerable number of the enemy were seen following until the 8th, when a large body of cavalry, under Rosser, appeared. They attacked a portion of our cavalry, and were handsomely repulsed, but bivouacked near by for the night. Next morning Sheridan ordered our cavalry to settle this new cavalry general, which Torbett immediately proceeded to do. Custer and Merritt's division formed and took position. Custer drove the enemy back a mile to a strong position on the Brook, where they determined to make a stand behind their works of rails and stones. Custer, however, threw in his whole command, making three magnificent charges and at last carried the position by assault. At the same time, a junction was formed with Merritt, when skirmishing ensued until Custar's brigade succeeded in striking their flank, creating consternation in the rebel ranks. Merritt's front and the whole division in line, then pushed forward and the rebels broke and fled in perfect panic and disorder. Pursuit was given and guns, caissons, wagons, cattle and several hundred prisoners were captured. They were driven through Woodstock, Edenburg and Mt. Jackson, a distance of over 20 miles.

The *Times* Army of the James special says of Friday's fight: The battle was entirely onside of brush and trees. There was no advantage of cover. They stood up shoulder to shoulder in a piece of pine woods of young growth, and the rebels advanced over ground precisely similar. Scarcely a tree escaped a scratch, and some were riddled to such an extent that very little pressure would have snapped them down. There were many graves of rebels who had advanced up to within fifty yards from the line of battle. The space in front of our line was strewn with haversacks, cartridge boxes, and ammunition. There were other indications of a hurried removal of wounded along the line. Where Gen. Terry formed the troops were very close together, and it was here that the enemy suffered most severely in order to dislodge Colonel. Several officers of less rank were left on the field.

The *Times'* City Point special of the 10th says a reconnaissance in force yesterday of the entire 5th Corps, 2d division of the 9th Corps, and 2d Corps, moved in three parallel columns up the West Branch, Harris' and Squirrel Level roads. Potter's division, of the 9th, took ground in front of the Pegram House. Wilcox's division with the Church and Rebel Methodist House, seized a line of works, and pushed on to Boynton Plank Road, within a mile of the South Side Railroad. Lee moved heavy column from Richmond, and we fell back to an interfected position at sunset.

An official estimate of the losses in the recent fight, gives 350 men killed, wounded and prisoners, and 150 horses and eight guns lost.

The flag of truce boat New York, leaves Varina Landing this morning with 700 sick and wounded soldiers from Richmond and Petersmond yesterday, bound to Annapolis, thence on furlough home. Among the officers are three belonging to colored regiments. During the trip Col. Mulford has received 1,400 men, and will bring back a boat load of rebels and change for them. The exchange business has been conducted at Cox's Landing, Near Dutch Gap, the works just completed by the 5th and 9th corps are most admirable for strength and position.

The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac special, says: Maj. Gen. Doyle, Governor General of Nova Scotia, is on a visit of observation to the front, under the auspices of the President and the Gen. Grant. The lines will be inspected and all views taken.

The weather has become very cold and log houses are being thrown up for the accommodation of the different headquarters.

Richmond papers, of Saturday and Sunday, say that during Friday's battle every school, newspaper, department, store, ship, and railroad suspended, and every male person employed therein was sent to the front. The *Examiner* condemns the suspension of the newspapers. The papers all claim a victory. All the Southern journals attack Davis' Macon speech, and bitterly condemn surprise that two-thirds of the rebel army are absent as declared in Davis speech. Every able-bodied male negro is summarily seized in Richmond and hurried to the defenses of the capital. A Georgia telegraphic dispatch says: "Orders conscripting all men and negroes have been issued in that state and Tennessee." The *Sentinel* says: "When our legislatures meet they should devise measures for the relief and protection of its people. A deficiency of transportation is the chief cause of most of the public distresses. There is an abundance of food in the Confederacy, but for the want of distribution there is much local scarcity, accompanied by enormous prices. If anything can be done to increase transportation by the regulation of the present means by making them more efficient, they should be eagerly determined upon. Another cardinal duty of the legislature is to replenish the facility to increase the maintenance of the armies."

The Richmond *Whig* of the 10th has another speech by Jeff. Davis, in which he says: "We must do our duty. Every man able to bear arms must go to the front, and all others devote themselves to the cause at home. There should be no pleadings for exemption. We are fighting for existence."

General Magruder has been transferred from the Department of Texas. General Walker, of Missouri, succeeds him. Magruder's farewell address has been received, but it contains no points of importance.

There is great scarcity of food in Richmond, in consequence of market men not coming to the city for fear of being conscripted. The papers announce that market men will not be interfered with.

New Orleans advices say:—General Canby has ordered Quartermasters forward to Texas with clothing and medicines. Our Commissioner has arranged with the Rebel Commissioner of Exchange for 3,450 of our soldiers now in Camp Ford, including naval prisoners. Last week's stores ordered by Gen. Canby were forwarded, consisting of complete outfits for 2,300 men, including blankets and haversack, 400 canteens, 60 axes and axe helves. Medicines were also forwarded.

From the Southwest.

Battle with Forrest at Eastport.

Our Forces Repulsed.

Four Guns Lost and Two Transports Disabled.

NASHVILLE, October 12.

Col. Hodge, of Washburne's command, with 1,200 infantry and a battery of four guns, on board tiree transports, convoyed by two gunboats, at 3 P. M. on the 10th instant, met the enemy under Gen. Forrest at Eastport, with two batteries in position, and was repulsed with a loss of twenty killed and twenty-six wounded and missing. All the guns of the battery were lost, and two transports disabled. Two caissons were bursted by the explosion of Forrest's shells. Forrest is supposed to have crossed the river. Hodge with the balance of his force reached Johnsonville. River eight feet on the shoals and rising.

Subscriptions to the Seven-Thirties.

WASHINGTON, October 12.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan for ten days were $859,000.

The Confederation of Canada.

NEW YORK, October 12.

The *World's* special from Montreal of the 12th says: A resolution was passed to-day in convention affirming the confederation of the province.

From Army of the Potomac.

Brisk Firing in Front of Petersburg.

Rebel Movement Towards Our Left.

Our Main Army at Chapins' Bluff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, Oct. 11.

Last evening and during part of the night firing was brisk on the centre of the line in front of Petersburg. Large bodies of the enemy's troops have been seen

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and ifesize. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

Growing Bold.

The great Rebellion has of late developed another contest to which the attention of the people has not been sufficiently directed. It is a deplorable fact that the Copperheads of the North are more rapidly discovering the lowest depths of traitorous degradation than the armed rebels of the South. The former are fast outstripping the latter in devotion to JEFF. DAVIS and hatred to the Federal Government, and are day by day announcing their position upon this subject, with an apparent determination to maintain it. In this contest between the two classes of traitors the advantage is decidedly in favor of the Copperhead Democracy. These reflections are prompted by an editorial in the *Post* of yesterday, headed "Abolition Falsehoods."

We have watched the floundering of the *Post* for some time, with some little curiosity to know at what point it would finally take a foot hold; whether it would continue in unscrupulous innuendoes to support the bogus concern of JEFF. DAVIS, or throw off all disguise, and maintain an open advocacy of Southern treason. But the time has come when all doubts are removed. The day succeeding the election, which from time almost immemorial, has been considered as determining the Presidential question, has been chosen by the *Post* as that upon which to announce itself the champion of JEFF. DAVIS and his accursed Rebellion, and to do that for which even Southern journals are totally incompetent, and dare not do.

The speech which JEFF. DAVIS made at Macon, Georgia, a few days ago, is charged by the *Post* to have been "manufactured in Washington City" by the "Abolition leaders." We can understand why for political purposes a partisan journal should make an assertion about the truth of which there is some question; but when the facts are distinctly known it is reprehensible in the last degree to deliberately falsify, and when the question is of vital importance to our country, it approaches, if it does not actually amount to treason. In this matter DAVIS' office speech imputed to him, and all the Rebel papers have criticised and condemned it without questioning its genuineness. It remained for the *Post* to proclaim itself DAVIS' apologist, to undertake his defence, and to argue that the statements imputed to him are not borne out by the facts. Dispatches from the Rebel army have not been so numerous as has been alleged; the Southern Confederacy is not collapsing, but is still strong enough to maintain itself against the Federal Government.

Hear the *Post*:

"The Southern Confederacy is yet strong—so strong that it is able to resist Lincoln's mode of warfare for at least four years to come."

What better defense of the unholy rebellion can be found in any rebel journal? With the history of the past and the bright promises of the present before us, it is impossible for a loyal man to make such a declaration. If can only come from a traitor heart, which gives speech to its dearest wishes. We have no purpose to judge our neighbor harshly, but, in view of all the circumstances which surround this dreadful war, we cannot avoid the conviction that its "wish is father to the thought." We do not attach any significance to what the *Post* says, beyond the fact that it is the feeling of the party whose organ in this locality the *Post* is. It is another link, therefore, in the damnable chain which is swiftly drawing the Copperheads to their true position of sympathy for the rebellion and hostility to the Federal Government.

Right Ahead!

The result of Tuesday has revealed some of the difficulties of fighting an enemy on both sides—the rebels in front, and the Copperheads in the rear. With from thirty to forty thousand Union voters in the army, placed there within the last sixty days, the moment was favorable for the rebellion sympathizing McClellanites to make a dash against the Union lines. That the home vote should have so successfully resisted the assault and made a gain of three and perhaps five Union Representatives in Congress, besides electing (as we believe it has done,) a Union Legislature, we regard as a very remarkable fact, amounting to complete demonstration that with proper effort Pennsylvania, in November, can be carried by the home vote for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

There is, therefore, but one thing for Union men to do, and that is to keep right ahead. While the result of Tuesday is full of encouragement, there is in it the admonition that no contested battle can be won except through constant watchfulness and tireless effort. An overwhelming majority in October might have lulled Union men into a sense of false security in November, and thus proved a fatal success. As it is, they have been taught not to count too lightly the strength of the enemy, nor take for granted anything that they cannot count on as the legitimate result of well-directed effort. There may have been a disposition to act on another principle. We fear such has been the case. If so, let the falsetheory be thrust aside, and henceforth let every day and every hour bring forth something that will contribute to roll up a decisive Union majority in the State in November.

We may be mistaken, but we are under the impression that there was not enough of this kind of labor in the late canvass.—There are indications of a wild, scattering fire, usually attended by more noise than execution. What is wanted and must be, if success is achieved, is calm, systematic work, always with a distinct object in view, and persisted in till it has been accomplished. There is time enough, there is will enough, there is motive enough,—When before have men ever had such a motive for vigilance? It is no more nor less than the salvation of the Republic. If those upon whom devolve the duty and responsibility of leading in the work do not feel thus, no words of ours will cause them so to feel. It is the Nation in a life or death struggle that lays its command on Union men in this hour.—Who will shrink from its responsibilities?

RIGHT AHEAD IS THE WORD! There is nothing in the prospect that should discourage Union men, but everything to encourage and animate them. Thousands who did not vote with us on Tuesday will do so in November. This fact is patent to all who have mingled with the people. With the soldiers' vote we know the State will be carried for LINCOLN and JOHNSON. But without that vote the State can be carried. Union men have but to will it and it will be done! What say you, men of Pennsylvania! will you do it?

In Line of Battle.

Such is the position of the political elements of the country to-day. The preliminary skirmish has taken place; we have felt the lines of the enemy; we know their vulnerable points, and are now prepared to gather up the mighty energies of the great loyal masses of the country to hurl back in disaster the foes of popular liberty. The skirmish of Tuesday has encouraged us; not that the result has been so decidedly in our favor as many supposed it would be, but because we have developed the enemy's position, discovered all his masked batteries, acquainted ourselves with all his means of offense and defense, and convinced ourselves that we have the power to vanquish him in the great general engagement of the Eighth of November.

IN LINE OF BATTLE! Let every Union man in the land arouse himself to the importance of the great struggle; let him reflect that upon his individual efforts during the campaign, and his vote on election day, may depend the destiny of his country. It is no time now for a single man to leave the ranks, but shoulder to shoulder, elbow to elbow, all should "push on regardless of everything." The enemy has taken open and high ground in favor of the monstrous Rebellion and against our country; he has espoused the cause of bloody treason, announced his determination at all hazards of seizing the Federal Government, and of granting, at the expense of our national honor, unity, and integrity, the demands of rebels in arms, whom our heroic soldiers have driven to their last line of defense. This is no time to prove recreant to our national glory. We must not now in the hour of victory, victory final and complete, withdraw from the conflict, and thereby lose all that we have gained through so many sacrifices of life and treasure.

The battle in November determines the destiny of our government. Our gallant soldiers and sailors in the field and on the sea know of nothing now but victory, and we, who owe so much to their prowess, must prove ourselves worthy to enjoy the rights and liberties under the Constitution which they are so nobly preserving, and the Union they are so fearlessly maintaining by accomplishing next November a signal and complete victory over the enemy at home. The conflict will be but short; but let us make it so sharp and decisive that treason will be as completely destroyed in the North as our brave army and navy are sure to destroy it in the South.

They Hate Our Soldiers.

Each day furnishes additional proof that the Copperhead Democracy hate our brave soldiers. Their papers and their speeches teem with vile abuse of the noble men who are fighting to put down treason and rebellion. Their candidate for Congress in this District (HOPKINS) made a speech at the McClellan Headquarters in this city, on the evening of September 17th, in which he said, speaking of the army, *"they are an armed rabble and mob whom I will not legalize by calling an army."* We have the names of some of the most reliable men of this community who are prepared to fasten this declaration upon HOPKINS in case he denies it.

We don't care what HOPKINS, as an individual said, but as the representative of his party he spoke by authority, as one knowing the true sentiments of those he represented, and the above declaration must be taken as the feeling of the Copperhead Democracy in regard to our soldiers.

Old Hickory.

General Jackson was a Democrat of the Jefferson school. The hickory tree became symbolical of his character, because although it might bend it could not be broken. He was a hero and a patriot of an iron will. He came down with a heavy hand upon South Carolina when she first attempted to raise her puny arm of rebellion, and said "This Union must and shall by preserved." The Democracy all loved him. His political opponents respected him. Tennessee almost worshiped him. The "Hermitage," his home—was in that State. Memphis is the metropolitan city of Tennessee, and in it is a park called Jackson Square, filled with trees, gravel walks, grass plats, iron settees made in imitation of hickory canes, and in the centre is a marble bust of the old hero, on the base of which was inscribed the words above quoted. Prior to the capture of Memphis, rebels had mutilated the statue to obliterate the sentiment and had partially succeeded, but sufficient remains to render the sentiment intelligible.

How inconsistent it appears in those who are in full sympathy with these vandals of Tennessee, to hoist the emblem of old hickory with the United States flag appended!

Which Shall Go Down—Slavery or the Government?

The Union candidate for the Vice Presidency, Andrew Johnson, addressed a large meeting at Logansport, Indiana, on Tuesday last. He riddled the false Democracy that made the Chicago nominations, and let sunlight in upon the treason that lurks beneath the McClellan scheme of on armistice and the trick of a convention of States. A speech, statesmanlike for scope and power, was wound up with the presentation of numerous evidences that the politicians of the South had rejected the idea that a people is capable of self-government, and were bent on establishing an aristocracy or monarchy, involving the subjugation and slavery of the mass of the people, white as well as black; that this was the object of the present Rebellion; and that in this object they had the sympathy and secret support of the leaders of the Northern Democracy. He cast himself manfully and square-breasted against the influence that would save the slaveocracy by saving slavery, in these words:

"Those men at Chicago talk about the peace and restoration of the Union; why don't they tell you whether they are for re-establishing Slavery under the Constitution or not, for that is the issue before the American people. Do you want Slavery in again. Look us in the face, gentlemen, and look your followers in the face, and mind like the sainted Lincoln used to say, those with you platform and your nomination. You think you have a great conundrum which nobody can understand. Look us in the face, and tell us whether you are for incorporating this disturbing element in our system. I am free to say for myself, that though I was born, and have resided all my life in a slave State, and I have been disposed to tolerate rather, than advocate and sustain it. But 'the Rubicon has come,' and the question has to be settled, whether the Government of the United States shall live with or without Slavery, and I declare in favor of the Government and defy it? This is a great opposition, ying alongside of the doctrine of 'Once a citizen of true patriotism and sound mind, and of unbroken fidelity,' or ignorance, or anything else, a hearty support of the government being a crime where the question is between loyalty and treason.

This was adopted, yeas 100, nays none. [Even Mr. COX voted for it. *Pendleton dodged.*

We have not space for time to-day to cite any other cases where Mr. Pendleton dodged; but it may be useful to notice a few of the occasions when he did not dodge. July 10th, 1861, he voted with only ten others, amongst them Vallandigham and Wood, against the bill for collecting revenue in the seceded States. July 18th, he voted against the bill providing "increased revenue from imports" for war purposes. In December, he voted against another war revenue bill.

April 8, 1862, he was one of fifteen who voted against the bill to provide internal revenue, support the Government, and pay the interest on the public debt. May 28, he was one of eighteen who voted against the tax bill to impose taxes in the insurrectionary districts, thus consistently defending the justness and right of secession. June 28, he was one of ten who voted against the tax bill. July 15, he voted against the reduction of the mileage of members, showing himself thus averse to economy. April 6, 1864, he voted against the expulsion of HARRIS, of Maryland for saying on the floor of the House:

"The South" asked you to let them live in peace, but no; you said you would bring them into subjection. That is not done yet; and God knows it never will be, never may be, I hope that you will never subjugate the South."

April 11th, he voted against the censure of Mr. Long for similar remarks, June 13th, he voted against the Army Appropriation bill, officially agreed upon by Committees of Conference of both Houses.

Finally, we find Mr. Pendleton asserting in the House of Representatives, on January 18, 1861, when South Carolina and three Gulf States had just adopted secession ordinances, that the government of the United States can constitutionally recognize secession, and assist in its own destruction. Mr. STANTON said:

"I would be glad to know of my colleague if he thinks that there is any power in any department of this Government to recognize the secession of a State under the Constitution? As to the matter of conciliation and compromise, the people of the seceding States say they want none and will accept none; and therefore it is useless to talk of it. I again ask my colleague whether there is any power, under the Constitution, to recognize the secession of a State, and recognize it as a foreign nation?

Mr. Pendleton replied:

"What may be the constitutional power of this government to recognize the secession of a State I decline to discuss at present. But this I say, if we should become engaged in a war with a foreign enemy, and a portion of our territory should be captured and reduced to possession by the enemy, and we should be obliged to make a treaty of peace on the basis of relinquishing what each party had acquired—*all possibles*—such acknowledging the sovereignty of that territory to have been lawfully acquired, certainly the federal government would have the power to conform to our restricted limits and to confine its jurisdiction to our admitted boundaries. It was in this sense that my colleague declares, has not the federal government as much power to treat that question now as it had at the end of a war? Will a conflict of arms confer constitutional power upon the federal government?"

In his speech he said:

"If these Southern States cannot be conciliated, and if you gentlemen, cannot find it in your hearts to grant their demands; if they must cut loose from the Union, I would signalize their departure by tokens of love."

Two years later he reiterated this sentiment, and two years ago on this floor, that armies, money, war, cannot maintain this Union; justice, reason peace, may. I believed then; have believed it every moment since; I believe it now."

This is part of Mr. Pendleton's Congressional record," the less said very, the less "dodged" he will have to answer for to the intelligent men who elect. But he has voted and spoken also.

The Rot-Mutton Pie Democracy.

We have seldom seen a more apt illustration than the following by George Sennott, a Boston lawyer, famous for having defended old John Brown, in a late speech in Roxbury:

"One freezing February morning a negro hawked mutton pies in a basket round Faneuil Hall Square, roaring out, 'Hot mutton pies! Hot mutton pies!' It cost but a cent. Tough and tried to bite one, but found it frozen as hard as the curb stone. 'What do you call them hot for, you black and blue swindler,' yelled the tortured at the shivering fingers, 'say let a white man pay ten to me not this mornin!' 'Well, you fool, it didn't take ten minutes to freeze them up that I'm basked. Why call them hot, and they 'Why—God bless you daddy—I'm no dem—de name ob dem.' If I didn't holler hot right name on dem nobody wouldn't teten 'em.' You were right, you rot-mutton Democrats? Say! You cant fool me that way!

"Thus it is with the Dem cratic party. They received from Jefferson and Jackson, as a free birth, liberty principles. These they have long put up for sale and hawk round in the deadly market of slavery to freeze up in their shabby old party basket. They call out 'Democratic principles!' democratic principles!' for sale being understood. And when you pay the price of your vote for them, you find slavery instead of the principles, perfectly rotten, besmearing your hearts and turning your stomach. Ask the swindlers why they call such stuff Democracy, and they tell you bland ly that Mr. Jefferson gave them the original article—that they have kept it ever since—that it is just as good as new, only not quite so warm, perhaps—that you really ought not to quarrel with the principle, for what he calls it is its *name*. If you want it more democratic, you may take it home to your own state and *warm it up*, and in the meantime do not interrupt the *sales*."

There is talk in Paris of establishing a Bibliliteral theatre where may be played daily pieces dramatized from the incidents of the 1d Parliament. A French paper thinks that Solomon and his nineteen hundred wives would furnish excellent subjects for night entertainments.

A severe storm occurred on Lakes Michigan and Huron on Friday and Saturday nights, which resulted in considerable damage to a number of vessels.

Mr. Pendleton "Dodged."

The McClellan journals have made a discovery about Mr. Pendleton. They triumphantly assure the public that he did not vote against several decided war measures. This is true; but neither did he vote *for* for them; he "dodged." That is to say, he ran into the cloakroom or walked out of the chamber when the clerk began to call the roll, and remained away until the vote was decided.

He was the most notorious "dodger" in the House: and earned the reputation there of keeping such a constant eye upon the means of speedy retreat to the cloakroom, that there was not the slightest danger of his communications with this base being cut or interrupted. We have already given a pretty full summary of his votes, with passages from his disunion speeches. We had not space, at that time, to mention also the occasions when he "dodged." A few of these we present below to-day. It will be seen that the cloakroom of the House of Representatives was as useful to Mr. Pendleton as the gunboat Galena was to his colleague on the Chicago ticket, General McClellan.

July 15, 1861, Mr. McClernand offered a preamble and resolution declaring the rebellion ("in violation of constitutional obligations," and pledging the House of Representatives to vote the required money and men "to ensure a speedy and effectual suppression of such rebellion." Only five members voted against this resolution. *Mr. Pendleton dodged.* His name appears in the proceedings of the House, in the *Globe*, but a few lines above the record of this vote.

We pass over several instances, and come to December 17, 1863, when Mr. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, offered a resolution:

"That we hold it to be the duty of Congress to pass all necessary bills to supply men and money, and the duty of the people to render every aid in their power to the constituted authorities of the government in crushing out the rebellion, and in bringing the leaders thereof to condign punishment."

But one member, Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, voted against this. Mr. Pendleton *dodged.* He was in the House and voted against another resolution but a few minutes before.

January 7th, 1864, Mr. John D. Baldwin offered a resolution with the following preamble:

"*Whereas*, The organized treason, having its headquarters at Richmond, exists in defiant violation of the national Constitution, and has no claim to be treated otherwise than as an outlaw; and whereas this Richmond combination of conspirators and traitors can have no lawful authority over the people of any portion of the National Union, and no apology but that of conspiracy and treason for any assumption of authority whatever."

The preamble was voted on separately, and was adopted unanimously. That is to say, all who voted said "yea." *Mr. Pendleton dodged,* as did also COX, the WOODS and ANCONA.

January 18, 1864, Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, submitted a preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, A most desperate, wicked and bloody rebellion exists within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the safety and security of personal and national liberty depend upon its absolute and utter extinction; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That it is the political, civil, moral and sacred duty of the people to meet it, fight it, crush it, and forever destroy it."

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN tried to "kill" this resolution by a motion to lay it on the table. This failed, though Mr. Pendleton, who for some reason did not dodge, was one of the 26 (against 102), who voted with Mr. Allen. The preamble and resolution were then adopted, yeas 116, nays 19, and Mr. Pendleton did *not* dodge, but voted against it.

But on February 29th, 1864, Mr. Schenck submitted several resolutions. The second was in the following words:

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"I would be glad to know of my colleague if he thinks that there is any power in any department of this Government to recognize the secession of a State under the Constitution? As to the matter of conciliation and compromise, the people of the seceding States say they want none and will accept none; and therefore it is useless to talk of it. I again ask my colleague whether there is any power, under the Constitution, to recognize the secession of a State, and recognize it as a foreign nation?

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"If these Southern States cannot be conciliated, and if you gentlemen, cannot find it in your hearts to grant their demands; if they must cut loose from the Union, I would signalize their departure by tokens of love."

Two years later he reiterated this sentiment, and

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This is part of Mr. Pendleton's Congressional record," the less said very, the less "dodged" he will have to answer for to the intelligent men who elect. But he has voted and spoken also.

The Rot-Mutton Pie Democracy.

We have seldom seen a more apt illustration than the following by George Sennott, a Boston lawyer, famous for having defended old John Brown, in a late speech in Roxbury:

"One freezing February morning a negro hawked mutton pies in a basket round Faneuil Hall Square, roaring out, 'Hot mutton pies! Hot mutton pies!' It cost but a cent. Tough and tried to bite one, but found it frozen as hard as the curb stone. 'What do you call them hot for, you black and blue swindler,' yelled the tortured at the shivering fingers, 'say let a white man pay ten to me not this mornin!' 'Well, you fool, it didn't take ten minutes to freeze them up that I'm basked. Why call them hot, and the nigger are lying about dormant, those who been blighted with Slavery now is the time to settle this great question, and every man of them will be called upon to do his duty. You were in favor of the Compromise of 1820, and in 1850, and in 1861, who loves treasonably, will say, leave Slavery out. Every man who loves the Government, he pacificated, and if the institution of Slavery gets in the way of the great car of State, let Slavery ground let the nation live." [Cheers.]

The Law Regarding Aliens Who Have Been in Military service.

In answer to numerous letters we publish the following Act relative to aliens who have been discharged from military service:

And be it further enacted, That any alien, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who has enlisted or shall enlist in the armies of the United States, either the regular army or volunteer forces, and has been or shall be honorably discharged, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and that he shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States previous to his application to become such citizen; and that the court adopting such alien shall, in addition to such proof of residence and good moral character as now is provided by law, be satisfied by competent proof of such person having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States as aforesaid.—Sec. 21, Chap. 230, Laws of the 37th Congress, 2d session, page 397, approved July 17th, 1862.

Mr. Pendleton "Dodged."

The McClellan journals have made a discovery about Mr. Pendleton. They triumphantly assure the public that he did not vote against several decided war measures. This is true; but neither did he vote *for* for them; he "dodged." That is to say, he ran into the cloakroom or walked out of the chamber when the clerk began to call the roll, and remained away until the vote was decided.

He was the most notorious "dodger" in the House: and earned the reputation there of keeping such a constant eye upon the means of speedy retreat to the cloakroom, that there was not the slightest danger of his communications with this base being cut or interrupted. We have already given a pretty full summary of his votes, with passages from his disunion speeches. We had not space, at that time, to mention also the occasions when he "dodged." A few of these we present below to-day. It will be seen that the cloakroom of the House of Representatives was as useful to Mr. Pendleton as the gunboat Galena was to his colleague on the Chicago ticket, General McClellan.

July 15, 1861, Mr. McClernand offered a preamble and resolution declaring the rebellion ("in violation of constitutional obligations," and pledging the House of Representatives to vote the required money and men "to ensure a speedy and effectual suppression of such rebellion." Only five members voted against this resolution. *Mr. Pendleton dodged.* His name appears in the proceedings of the House, in the *Globe*, but a few lines above the record of this vote.

We pass over several instances, and come to December 17, 1863, when Mr. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, offered a resolution:

"That we hold it to be the duty of Congress to pass all necessary bills to supply men and money, and the duty of the people to render every aid in their power to the constituted authorities of the government in crushing out the rebellion, and in bringing the leaders thereof to condign punishment."

But one member, Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, voted against this. Mr. Pendleton *dodged.* He was in the House and voted against another resolution but a few minutes before.

January 7th, 1864, Mr. John D. Baldwin offered a resolution with the following preamble:

"*Whereas*, The organized treason, having its headquarters at Richmond, exists in defiant violation of the national Constitution, and has no claim to be treated otherwise than as an outlaw; and whereas this Richmond combination of conspirators and traitors can have no lawful authority over the people of any portion of the National Union, and no apology but that of conspiracy and treason for any assumption of authority whatever."

The preamble was voted on separately, and was adopted unanimously. That is to say, all who voted said "yea." *Mr. Pendleton dodged,* as did also COX, the WOODS and ANCONA.

January 18, 1864, Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, submitted a preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, A most desperate, wicked and bloody rebellion exists within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the safety and security of personal and national liberty depend upon its absolute and utter extinction; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That it is the political, civil, moral and sacred duty of the people to meet it, fight it, crush it, and forever destroy it."

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General Intelligence.

A splendid large white ox, weighing 4,000 pounds, a present from Carlos Pierce, Esq., to Gen. Grant, will arrive in town to-day, *en route* for the front. In accordance with the wish of the donor, he will appear in the grand torchlight procession in Ward Eleven on Monday evening, drawn on a wagon by six fine horses.

A brisk market exists for the sale of men, women and children in Cooch Behar, where it is said that men sell their wives quite in the ordinary routine of life and women sell their children before they are born. There are many startling revelations of this infamous state of things in some papers which have been presented to the Bengal Government by the commissioners of Cooch Behar.

The N. Y. city railroad companies are trying a rather bold experiment upon the patience and purses of the public, in raising their fare from five to six cents. Their respective charters prohibit them doing any such thing, but they get over the prohibition by twisting the Internal Revenue Act of the last Congress into a sort of authorization, but the dodge will hardly go down. Hundreds of people are walking who would otherwise be riding, and the disposition on all hands not to submit to the swindle is decidedly strong.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, an opposition paper, speaks candidly of the effect of the success of the Chicago platform, as follows: "Turn we now to review the result should the Chicago nominee be elected. His programme will be a cessation of hostilities and an attempt to restore the Union by compromise and reconciliation; or, failing in that, taking the last extreme, recognition.

The Atlantic cable, which is to be laid next Summer between England and America, was recently tested to try its strength and ductibility. A given length was taken, suspended, and gradually weighted until it broke, the elongations succeeding each additional weighting being duly registered, the cable selected being only three fifth tuns. The case, the spiral wires involving it, the insulating body, the jute yarn, and each separate strand of the cable, were similarly tested. It was found from those experiments that the more the fibres of wire were brought into a state of tension, the greater became its strength, and that as an insulator rubber, although not as perfect as India rubber, is far more durable, and that the cable, as now manufactured, will be able to bear a strain four times its own weight when laid at the bottom of the Atlantic.

Gov. Morton stated at Indianapolis last Monday night that an agent of the Sanitary Commission had just arrived from Atlanta. When he lft there Gov. Brown and staff were in conference with Gen. Sherman, arranging terms for the withdrawal of Georgia from the Slaveholders' Confederacy.

The Sandusky *Register* says that Merrick and Rosenthal of that city, who were arrested for complicity in the rebel piratical scheme on Lake Erie, have been indicted before the United States Grand Jury at Cleveland. The proof against them was very plain and positive.

According to a report to the Italian government, the coral fisheries, which are a great resource for the poorer class, employ 360 boats manned by about 4000 men. The pay, board of the crew, etc., amounts annually, about 6,000,000 francs. About 160 tons of coral are annually introduced into the kingdom of Italy.

A series of experiments has lately been made in Paris by M. Duportal, engineer, in the workshops of the Western Railway to ascertain whether iron might be welded by hydraulic pressure instead of by the sledge hammer. The latter, indeed, has not a sufficient impetus to reach the very core of the metal, while continuous pressure acts indefinitely to any depth.

In the experiments alluded to, M. Duportal caused two bars, an inch and a half square in diameter, and heated to the welding point, to be placed between the piston and the top of a hydraulic press. They were then welded together by this means with extraordinary ease, the iron being as it were, kneaded together and bulging out at the sides under the pressure. The action of the piston was suspended when the part welded was brought down to the thickness of the bars. After cooling, the welded part was cut through to examine the inside, which was found perfectly sound. To try friction and education than we could credit the use of thumbscrews in a court of justice in this enlightened nineteenth century. Indeed, that we occasionally find tight stays worn by persons, who from long and fixed habits, find it impossible to relinquish their artificial support, now become a necessity to them. Still we have no need of care and watchfulness, lest the present otherwise unobjectionable garment should perpetuate some of the worst evils of its predecessor.

To the petticoat also unrestricted praise may be given, when made of suitable material, of proper fulness and length, and suspended to the body. But it is too often made of heavy, bulky, and stiff material, with nothing yielding folds to open and close with the action of the limb which it covers, and therefore fails in affording the necessary warmth. Impious are the triplicates of the garments are therefore added; and these, instead of being fastened to the body, and suspended from the shoulders, are, with broad and heavy bands, bound around the loins—the portion of the body of all others which, with young girls, should be left unconfined and unincumbered. This not the place to particularize the nature of the evils which this pernicious practice would originate; and, were they already exist, would aggravate; but every one who is acquainted with the structure and functions of the human body will agree with me in condemning a custom so fraught with danger to the health and happiness, present and prospective, of the wearer.

Equally sensible is, and equally sanitary might be, the frock or gown, provided always that its shape did not take undue relation to the petticoat, although harmonized at all times and seasons; but, just as we sometimes see a simple bequest from honest industry to charity growing a never-ending source of ruinous liberality, does this garment, luckless in its original conception, proved from generation to generation, a nidus in which fashion has hatched, for the torture of mankind, its absurdities, and its follies, and meaningless as they are, the mutilations of this article of dress are endless, as they are nimless. The mode of to-day will be obsolete to-morrow—to be revived, it may be, on the day hereafter; or the crotchet of a hundred years ago will be resuscitated without motive or cause. There is no certainty, no security, no pause, no reason for anything. All change is indicated by fashion, and fashion disdains and disclaims all obligations to rule, law, or principle, beauty, utility, economy, comfort, or common sense. It has but one aim, one object, one desire—novelty.

And yet out of the worst feature of this evil springs present hope, for all change must now be for the better. We have at last attained a point at which "the force of folly can no farther go."

Were the subject less serious, and did it not concern health and happiness, there would be something quaintly absurd and comically amusing in the sight of a lady of the present day when out for a walk—literally carrying her clothes, holding them up, bearing them along, a burden in both her hands. Either this absurdity must be, or there is the unpleasant alternative of letting them trail behind her, sweeping the dust from the road and from the pavement at every step.

The vices of this garment render nug

The Voice of Night.

How beautiful the heavens look to-night!—
So calm, transparent; and the starry crowd,—
Those exquisite embodiments of light,
Could ye not almost fancy they were proud
Of their own loveliness?—that they had bliss
In beaming forth on each a night as this?

For ever and for ever there is set
In the enduring sky a seal and sign,
A voiceless evidence of God!—which yet
Unchanged shall live, when this frail form of mine
Hath mouldered from the bosom of the earth,
Leaving no record of its mortal birth.

The *elements* of which we are composed
May perish; they are finite; but the soul
Bursts from the frame in which it laid enclosed,
Beyond the grasping reach of Time's control!—
That spirit which within us swells and speaks,
Shall *find* the immortality it *seeks!*

Oh, thou!—Creator!—God!—and can it be
That man is heir to thine own glorious heaven?—
'Tis so!—the *light*, which is *sublimity*—
The *essence*, which is *thought*, by Thee were given!
The fear and heaviness of doubt are o'er—
I must, and feel—and tremble—and adore!

VANITY OF AN APE.—An eminent French artist possesses a monkey, very intelligent, very ugly, but an immense pet of her owner. Mademoiselle Nounine, however, possesses all the defects which the cynic considers to be particularly feminine. She is lazy, inquisitive, excessively addicted to sugar-plums, fruit-cake, &c., fidgetty, disorderly, touching everything, breaking everything she touches, daubing her master's pictures, twisting the necks of his wife's canaries, and once upon a time pulled every feather out of a splendid parrot, an imitation of the cook, who she had seen the day before picking a fowl. A short time since the artist, having to go out, and dreading lest Nounine should perform some new piece of mischief during his absence, bethought himself of a method of furnishing her with something to do until his return. He accordingly took the monkey on his lap, dressed her in a gay gown which had served as a model in one of his pictures, in which figures a marquise of the time of Louis XV., painted her cheeks white and red, with a black patch under one eye, powdered her head, hung a string of beads round her neck, and then, having seated her on the floor, in a corner of the *atelier*, put a small looking glass into her hand, and left her, not without some misgiving, and promising himself not to be long away. But instead of returning early the artist was unexpectedly detained, and only got home the next morning. He rushed to the *atelier* in terror, expecting to find everything upside down, and half his pictures spoiled.

"I really must get rid of Nounine," said the artist to himself, as he anxiously unlocked the door of the studio, "for I cannot let my work remain at the little wretch's mercy." But to his surprise he found her sound asleep, exactly where he had left her, holding the looking-glass in her hands. Not a thing had been touched by her in the artist's absence. "The fact is," continued the cynic, "that the ugly little beast, as vain as her sex, entitles her to be, and is, even so enraptured with her own beauty, and that of her finery, that she had remained, through the entire day, absorbed in the contemplation of her charming self in the little hand glass.—"Now tell me," he added, triumphantly appealing to his listening ears, "does any body believe a male monkey would have passed a whole afternoon in gazing at himself in a mirror, and can anybody doubt, after such a proof to the contrary, that vanity is not the ruling passion of the female sex?"

OIL COMPANIES.

PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA OIL COMPANY.

The following are the Officers elect of this Company:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

B. L. FAHNESTOCK, President.
JAS. J. BIDDLE.
P. H. REED.
D. H. FRALICH.
S. SCHOYER, JR.
JAMES W. WOODWELL.
ROBT. CLARKSON.
JOS. CLARKSON.
H. GELHART.

B. F. VANDEVORT, Treasurer.
A. T. FAHNESTOCK, Clerk.

Stockholders are notified that, in pursuance of the action of the Board of Managers, their stock will be due and payable on or before the 25th day of October, at the office of the Treasurer, corner of Smithfield and Liberty streets.

A. T. FAHNESTOCK, Clerk.

oct11-3t

OFFICE OF THE McABOY CHERRY RUN OIL CO.,
Pittsburgh, Oct. 8, 1864.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE McABOY CHERRY RUN OIL CO.,

are hereby notified to pay the amount of their subscriptions to J. Magellin, Secretary, at the Iron City Bank, on or before the 15th inst.

oct-6t R. L. McABOY, Treasurer.

VENANGO CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY—Capital Stock, $75,000, Shares $1 each. This Company is now being organized under the manufacturing laws of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of producing Petroleum Oil from the lands of the Company, situate in Venango County. The amount of territory secured to this Company comprises about 52 acres, with a front of over 1,500 feet on the banks of the Allegheny river, about four miles from Franklin.

One well has already been sunk on the premises and is now yielding from 5 to 8 barrels per day, with every indication of striking a large flowing well. Preparations are also being made to sink the second well immediately. The necessary tools, engine, &c., are on the premises now for that purpose.

Very few wells have been sunk in this neighborhood but what have proved highly remunerative, for which reason the Venango regions are so much more profitable over the Ohio and Virginia districts.

To give the public an idea of the quality of this territory, we would mention that the following are a few of the wells in the neighborhood, viz: the Smoke City Well, the Ramsey Well, the Hyde Well, Barrett's, Huber & Marshall Well; Rinehart Well, Hemlock and Childs Well, &c., &c., all of which are too well known to the public to say anything in their behalf.

Thus the above prospectus offers superior inducements for a person wishing a safe investment in Oil stocks—first, because the property is purchased low simply by the company; and second, the property is now daily yielding Oil; besides, the territory is sufficiently large to lease away enough land for 10 or 15 more Wells, and to retain ample oil land for its own development.

A limited portion of the Stock is now offered to the public at $1 per share, and books will be opened on MONDAY, October 10, at the office of the German Fire Insurance Company, No. 214 Liberty street; F. Boehler & Co., 127 Ohio street, Allegheny; A. Koch, Douquesne, Birmingham, or with J. Vogel, No. 314 Liberty street, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.

oct-6d

OHIO VALLEY OIL CO.

Delinquent Stockholders are notified that the amount assessed and due on Stock must be paid to the Treasurer on or before the 20th instant. Stockholders privilege of subscribing to the surplus stock will cease after the 10th instant. By order of Directors

oct5-td W. P. JONES, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH AND GREAT WESTERN OIL COMPANY.—There will be a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company on Saturday, October 15th, instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of GEORGE H. STEVENSON, Jr., Esq., No. 99 Fourth street. Parties in attendance will be elected officers for permanent organization will be elected.

F. S. WARD,
Secretary and Treasurer.

oct7-4t

KANAWHA OIL CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH.

A meeting of the stockholders of this Company will take place in a side room of Lafayette Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, 13th, at 7½ o'clock. Every person interested should be punctually present, as business of the greatest importance and interest will be brought before the meeting.

JAS. L. GRAHAM, President.
JOHN MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

oct-3t

PITTSBURGH AND WEST VIRGINIA OIL COMPANY.—Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Pittsburgh and West Virginia Oil Company are now open at the office of Hugh McKelvy, corner of Hand street and Duquesne way.

The lands of this company are located in West Virginia and consist of about seven hundred acres, of which amount two hundred and fifty acres are well adapted for boring purposes, the location of this land is said to be among the most superior to any in Virginia, and is within a short distance of the noted Horse Neck Wells, of which there are four or five in successful operation. The company expect operates twenty-five thousand dollars of the capital stock for the purpose of developing said lands, and will it now boring at least several others will be put down as soon as possible.

Jacob Painter, President; E. S. Ward, Secretary
Samuel M. Kier, Treasurer.
Director—Hugh McKelvy, Thomas Little, Jr., Jake Hill, Jas. Patton, Jr., Jas. Oil, John Burgess, James Wilkins.

se12-15f

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

President: H. P. MUELLER, 156 Fourth-st.
Sec'y and Treas: R. HONEGGER, 861 Liberty-st.

Directors:

H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, "
C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O.

se19-1f

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines.

WM. SUMNER & Co.,
se20 Agents, No. 77 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

ERNEST AXTHELM,

No. 103 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH, Agent for PLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to.

se26-1y

H. T. PRICE & CO.,

BUILDERS OF ALL SIZES OF

OIL TANKS,

for Crude and Refined Oil,

No. 165 Lacock street, near Federal,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Tanks taken down, removed and put up. Orders left at above office, or Postoffice address: H. T. PRICE & CO., box 46 Allegheny city, Pa.

oct4-2w

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of either, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $18, far superior to many made elsewhere at $15 to $25. Gold and silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Last night but two of the engagement of the distinguished Young American Tragedian

EDWIN ADAMS,

who will appear for the last time as Rover, in the beautiful comedy of Wild Oats.

THIS EVENING, will be presented O'Keefe's celebrated comedy entitled

WILD OATS.

Rover.....Edwin Adams.
Dance.....Miss Sylvester.

To conclude with

DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCE.

FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. Edwin Adams.
In rehearsal—The HERETIC.

FRED. AMS' MELODEON,

Liberty street.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT,

WITH FIFTY FIRST CLASS ARTISTS,

and a

Grand Ballet Troupe of 20 Young Ladies.

Change of Performance

Every Night at the Melodeon.

MELODEON.

se13

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,

160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same.

le29-1y

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1859-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent, on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. R. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Wills Roshe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ewart, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McGord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vandit, R. M. Whitmore.

Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy19-1y 77 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,

Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS, | SAM'L. P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT, | CHARLES A. BROOKS,
JOHN E. PASER, | WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. B. BISSELL, | JAS. D. VERNER,
CHAS. B. ROGERS, | O. HANSON LOYD,
WM. B. HAYS, | CHAS. ARBUCKLE,
WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEPPEN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES, | JOHN D. McCORD,
G. G. HUSSEY, | Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS, | R. B. SPERLING,
Captain P. C. GRAY, | Captain JAS. WYLIE DEAN,
JOHN WATT, Jr., | R. L. McGREW,
R. L. FAHNESTOCK, | ROBERT H. DAVIS.

se5-1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures Against Inland Risks on Property in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. BAGALEY, | JOHN SHUTTON,
JAMES PARKE, Jr., | JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON, | S. HARRAGH,
R. F. JONES, | J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
REESE OWENS, | JOHN S. DILWORTH,
Hon. T. M. HOWE, | GEORGE BINGHAM,
HARVEY PEARSON, | WM. A. ECKHARD.
S. M. KIER.

de23

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Fire and Marine Insurance.

Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.

se16-1y F. A. MADERIA, Agent.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,

(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,

Third door below R. R. Depot,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

au22-1y.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,

Office No. 97 Fourth street,

(Opposite Provost Marshall's office.)

se24-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,

Druggist and Pharmaceutist,

Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES.

CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,

se7 PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,

J. J. BENDER & CO.,

Have opened in Pittsburgh

A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House

No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,

And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c., &c.

Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,
corner Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
dec6-tf

DAV. CRAWFORD,

(Late of Shoenberger & Co.)

DEALER IN, ON COMMISSION,

PIG METAL, BLOOMS, &c.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office, No. 123 WATER street, under Monongahela House.

Refers to G. & J. H. Shoenberger, Shoenberger & Co., and other Iron manufacturers.

☞ Cash advances made. Consignments solicited.

se22-1m

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The late firm of C. IHMSEN & SONS was dissolved on the 1st of August last.

ELEANOR IHMSEN, Executrix,
F. L. IHMSEN, Executor
of Estate of C. Ihmsen, deceased.

C. T. IHMSEN,
WM. IHMSEN,
M. O'C. IHMSEN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the Glass Manufacturing business, under the firm name of C. IHMSEN & SONS.

C. T. IHMSEN,
WM. IHMSEN,
M. O'C. IHMSEN.

sept26-1md

FOR SALE.

1 Agitator, capable of holding 1,100 gallons.
1 Receiver, wrought iron, 7 ft. diameter, 8 ft. long.
1 still, 7 ft. diameter 22 ft. long, wrought iron, ¾-16th thick.
4 stills, 64x87, cast iron.
2 Bleaching Pans, 9 ft. by 10 ft., 18 in. deep.
The above all in good order. For price and further information address

WM. WARD & Co.,
se23-1m Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio.

FOR SALE.

A retiring partner's INTEREST in a well established

FOUNDRY BUSINESS.

Address Box No. 1,381 Pittsburgh Post-Office.

se30-2w

FOR SALE.

TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,

which we will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also one weighing about 3½ tons. Address

COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
au13-tf Sharon, Mercer county, Pa

OIL BBL. TRESS HOOPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood st.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiply of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for those notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent, per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent, per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury Notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all outside forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$40,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.

And all Respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

se1-2md&aw

GROCERS.

JAMES BROWNLEE.....WILLIAM McKAY.

BROWNLEE & McKAY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS

and Dealers in all Kinds of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

No. 16, Diamond, Pittsburgh,

Keep on hand one of the largest and best selected stocks of Groceries and Liquors to be found in the city, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms, to country merchants, as well as families, both in and out of the city. We are invited to give us a call, as we feel assured we can sell to them on as fair terms as any other house in the city.

oct6-2m

T. C. JENKINS,

Commission Merchant and Purchasing Agent.

DEALER IN

Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Feed, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.

Orders filled for all merchandize. Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oils at dealers and manufacturers rates. No. 2 19 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.

Pittsburgh References—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McCully & Co., M'Donald & Arbuckles, John I. House & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co.

se16-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.

GRAFF & REITER,

Produce and Commission Merchants,

No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

Dealers in Produce generally.

Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Markets.

au25-6m

R. HONEGGER.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CATAWBA

AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Liberty street, No. 251, Pittsburgh.

au18-1y

CHARLES C. BAILSLEY,

Produce and Commission Merchant,

MERCHANDISE BROKER,

And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

No. 179 Liberty street,

au4 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,

No. 12 Smithfield street.

100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
80,000 lbs Fish Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
100,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
80,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
800 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.

my21-tf

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOHN S. DILWORTH.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield

jal2

WILLIAM BAGALEY

WHOLESALE GROCER,

No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

se7]

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pitts'g

MILLER & RICKETSON,

Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,

Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

se18

JOHN SCHEETH.....CHARLES WEIHL.

JOHN SCHEETH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.

27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second, Pittsburgh.

jy1

WALL PAPER.

THE FALL STOCK OF FANCY GOODS,

Varieties and Toys, Wall Paper, Window Shades and Table Oil Cloths have just been received at

FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,

oct1 164 Smithfield East.

PANEL PAPERS—For Halls, Dinning Rooms, Vestibules, &c., in fresco and wood colors, at No. **107 Market street,** near Fifth.

se22 THOS. R. HUGHES.

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,

PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.

se7

KEES & BRO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,

Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh,

Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

se29-1y

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between J. H. and N. P. SAWYER, under the style of B. C. & J. H. SAWYER, is this day, mutually dissolved.

The business will be continued under the old firm name by

N. P. SAWYER.

September 1st, 1864. oct6-1f

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. R. BATEMAN

E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 94 and 98 Third street, near Wood Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Springs, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c.

se7

SAM'L. B. WICKERSHAM,

METAL BROKER,

No. 124 FIRST STREET

Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal.

my28-1y

PRODUCE—

11 kegs prime Apple Butter.
3 " " Butter.
25 bushels Potatoes.

Just received and for sale by

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
oct Nos. 131 and 132 Second street.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

5-20 BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 1, 1864.

SEALED OFFERS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department, under the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, until the noon of FRIDAY, the 14th instant, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of forty millions of dollars. The bonds offered will bear an interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually, in coin, on the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and payable in twenty years from November 1, 1864.

Each offer must be for fifty or some multiple of fifty dollars, and must state the sum including premium offered for each hundred dollars, or for fifty when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal (excluding premium) of the whole amount bid for, by each bidder, must be deposited, as a guaranty for the payment of subscriptions if accepted with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or with the designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit or Buffalo, or with any National Deposit Bank which may consent to transact the business without charge, for which deposits duplicate certificates will be issued to the depositors by the officer or bank receiving them—the originals of which must be forwarded with the offers to this Department. All deposits should be made in time for the certificates with the offers to reach Washington not later than the morning of October 14, as aforesaid. No offer, not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit, will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds, issued under this proposal, will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Friday, October 14th. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers. In cases of acceptance, bonds of the description and denomination preferred will be sent to the subscribers, at the cost of the Department, on final payment of installments. The deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installments paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer, officer or bank authorized to act under this notice, on advice of the acceptance of offers, as follows: One half on the 20th October, and the balance, (including the premium and original two per cent. deposit,) on the 31st October.

The bonds will bear interest from November 1st. Interest on deposit, from their date to November 1st, will be paid by the Government in coin.

One half of the first installment, or twenty-five per cent. of accepted offers, may be paid, with accrued interest to October 14th, in the United States "Certificates of Indebtedness," but such certificates will be received in part payment of the first installment only.

Offers under this notice should be endorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous to the Government, is reserved by the Secretary.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

oct6-8t

U. S. COUPONS.

We are prepared to buy

U. S. Coupons, due January 1st, 1865.
Do. 10-40's " March 1st, 1865.

AT BEST RATES.

We tender our services to our friends and the public for the purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,

at the Bankers' and Brokers' Board.

SEMPLE & JONES,
oct5-2w Bankers, Third and Wood streets.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

27 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Call give all information desired.

se17-4f

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH,

BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,

AND

OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

au18-tf

U. S. INTEREST COUPONS.

10-40s DUE IN SEPTEMBER,
5-20s DUE IN NOVEMBER,

Bought at best rates by

SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers,
au16-2m Wood and Third streets.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN, | ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERTS HAYS, | P. O. HAWKINS,
THOMAS BELL, | ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN, | SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.

au8

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and will allow interest on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 6 per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to

HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.
jy30

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.

mh30-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates

By JAMES O'CONNOR,

se7 Office 55 Market street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A Full and Complete Assortment

Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,
132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

REDUCTION.

26 Melodeons.

29 Cabinet Organs.

4 Second-hand Melodeons.

FOR SALE AT LESS THAN FACTORY PRICES.

Call at the subscriber's if you want to get an instrument cheap.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,

81 Wood street.

TO TAXPAYERS—PITTSBURGH TOWNSHIP.—At a meeting of the School Board of Pitt Township, held on September 19th, 1864, W. M. GORMLY was duly elected Treasurer of the Bounty Fund Tax, under the call of the President for 500,000 men; and it was further enacted that the Taxpayers be requested to call on the Treasurer and pay said Tax immediately, and that a reduction of 5 per cent. be allowed to all who desire to avail themselves of said privilege. By order of the Board,

WILLIAM DAVIS, President.
JAS. CASSIDY, Secretary.

In pursuance of the above appointment, the undersigned is prepared to receive said Tax, and as the time is limited for allowing the Taxpayers the 5 per cent., immediate attention thereto is urgently requested.

W. M. GORMLY, Treasurer.
oct3-2wd 271 Liberty street.

WASHITA OIL STONES and SLEEPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN, se3 136 Wood street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR RENT—

A Fine Well Lighted ROOM, 32x40 feet, on First Floor, with the best of Steam Power.

Apply at

ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,
oct1-tf 122 Third street.

SMITH'S

WHEELING BREWERY

FOR SALE.

Being desirous of retiring from active business I have determined to dispose of my old established "Wheeling Brewery" and Malting Establishment, now in successful operation, together with the stock on hand, which is sufficient to enable a purchaser to proceed with the business without interruption, consisting in part of

ALES, MALT HOPS, BARRELS, COOPER'S STUFF, TEAMS and FIXTURES,

everything in complete order and capable of brewing twenty thousand barrels of ale and malting five thousand bushels of barley per season. The buildings comprise the large brick Brewery, with the cellar and vaults complete, and Malt House brick Cooper's Shop, capable of turning out

One Hundred Barrels per Week,

seven dwelling houses for employees, realizing an annual rent of five hundred dollars, large stable, bar room, wash house and office, all lighted with gas manufactured on the premises.

The old established reputation of my Ales and Malt in the East, West and South, and the regular cash customers for all I have been able to manufacture, with the increasing demand for Malt Liquors, makes it one of the most desirable opportunities that could be offered to a reliable party to engage in the business with a certain prospect of realizing a fortune in a few years.

Terms of Sale:

As to real estate, one-fourth cash, the balance in one, two and three years, with interest, secured by mortgage on the premises. As to personal property, one-fourth cash, the balance in three, six and nine months.

If not disposed of at private sale before the 26th day of October, of which due notice will be given in the papers containing this advertisement, I will then on that day offer the same at public auction.

oct6-td GEO. W. SMITH.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY

FOR SALE,

Being No. 18 WYLIE STREET. Lot has a front on Wylie street of 20 feet, and extends back 80 feet to a 5 foot alley, on which are erected a fine Three Story Brick Dwelling with extensive back building. Twelve Rooms with a good Basement, suitable for a Doctor, near to Fifth street. Apply to

oct B. McLAIN & CO.

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Three acres of ground and a large brick dwelling house, well painted and papered, and is in good order; wide centre hall, front and back porches, with pillars; rooms and attic, spring house, cistern, large stable, carriage house, with room for three carriages, tenant house, and a variety of fruit trees of choice quality, shrubbery, flowers, grape arbors, shade trees, vines, green house, etc., a fine view of the surrounding country, situate a short distance from the city.

oct4-1w S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 51 Market st.

CHOICE VILLAGE RESIDENCE.

A new two-story Brick DWELLING high Attic Mansard Roof, Slate and Metal; finished in the best possible manner; doors walnut; frames oak; staircase oak, with walnut panellings; well-papered walls, and every convenience in the way of closets, &c., situated in the village of

NEW BRIGHTON,

on the second bank, on a lot 100 by 200 feet.

The grounds are highly cultivated and improved, and abound with choice varieties of Grapes, Fruit and Ornamental trees and shrub

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au10

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. B. SEMPLE, PRES. | J. R McCUNE, V. PRES.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 12, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd.
U. S. 6s of 1881 (ex. coup.)	101½	
U. S. 5-20s "	102	102
U. S. 10-40s "	97	
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	94¾	95
Allegheny County 5s	80	98
Allegheny County Bounty 6s		98
Pittsburgh 5s	78½	
Birmingham Gas	31	32½
Monongahela Savings Bank	44½	
Allegheny Valley R. R.	93¾	19
Steubenville and Indiana	10	
Exchange Bank		72
Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank	60½	
German Trust Bank		38
Dalzell Oil		8¾
Acme	16	
Columbia	70	70
Ohio Valley		1¾
Federal	1¼	1¾
Fleming & Blood		4¾
Phillips		7
Cherry Run Central		1¼
Eldorado		2½
Merchants'		½
McIlhenny	6	
Allegheny Valley Oil		2½
Duck Creek	10	
Mass Mining	10	

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST

[Bank and other officers are requested to correct any errors or supply omissions in this table.]

Par Val.	Latest Sales.	Remarks.
BANKS.		
100 Second National		
100 Third National	103	
100 Fourth National		
50 Exchange	72	Div. May 5 ⅌ ct.
50 Citizens	71	" " 5 "
50 Pittsburgh	80	" " 4 "
50 Allegheny	97½	" " 5 "
50 Mechanics	85	" " 5 "
50 Iron City	78	" " 5 "
50 Third Ward	85	" " 4 "
100 First National		
100 First National, Al'y	110	
50 Manchester Saving	95	4 ⅌ ct.
INSURANCE.		
50 Citizens	51	Div. June $6.00
50 Western	75	" May $2.00
50 Monongahela	82	" " $2.00
50 Exchange	90½	" " $2.00
50 Pittsburgh	34¼	" Aug. $4.00
50 Allegheny	27	" July $6.00
50 People's	20½	" " $4.00
50 Penna		
BRIDGES.		
25 Monongahela	28½	Div. Sept. 5 ⅌ ct.
25 St. Clair Street	9¼	" July 5 "
50 Hand Street	51¼	" July 5 "
50 Mechanic Street		
25 Birmingham	35	Div. July $1 50
RAILROAD.		
50 Allegheny Valley	40	No Div.
50 Penna. Central	100	Div. May 4 ⅌ ct.
50 Fort Wayne	102	" Aug. 3½ "
50 Cleveland	93¾	Div. April 4 ⅌ ct.
50 Connellsville	11¾	No Div.
50 do (Interest)	30	"
50 Steubenville	10¾	"
50 Charter	8	"
50 Hempfield	5	"
50 Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	"
50 Citizens	95	"
50 Citizens	95	"
BANK.		
50 Pittsburgh	80	Div. July ⅌ ct.
25 Alleghony	97	" May $1 40
25 Birmingham	31¾	" June 5 ⅌ ct.
OIL COMPANIES.		
25 Lucesco	75	Div. Aug. 12 ⅌ ct.
25 North American	7¾	
50 Dalzell	9	Div. Sept. 1 ⅌ ct.
10 Allegheny and Pitts.	10¾	Div. Sept. 2 ⅌ ct.
50 Columbia	70	Div. Sept. 5 ⅌ ct.
5 Iron City		
5 Rose Neck		
5 Stella	1	
5 Federal	1½	
50 Acme		
5 Whitely Creek	1¾	
5 Fayette	¾	
5 Story		
5 Fleming & Blood farm	4¾	Div. Oct. 2 ⅌ ct.
10 Olmstead		
10 Rynd farm		
10 Phenix		
5 Philips	7	
Ohio Valley	1¾	
25 Eldorado	2½	
Cherry Run Central	1¼	
10 Densmore	9	
10 Noble & Delamatie	5	
5 Linden Oil Co	¾	Div. Sept. 1 ⅌ ct.
Rosa Oil Co	¾	Div. Sept. 2 ⅌ ct.
MISCELLANEOUS.		
50 Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.	11	
50 Monghalela Navig'n	45	Div. July $2 50
BONDS.		
Allegheny County 5's	80	Coupons Jan'y & July.
Pittsburgh 6's	79	do do do
do 6's	97	do do do
Allegheny City 6's	92	do do do
do 5's	76	do do do
Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	100	do do do
do 2d mortg.	60	do April and Oct.
Connellsville R. R. 6's	83½	do Feb'y and Aug.
Steub. R.R. 6's	75	
Alla. Co. Bounty 6's	96¼	
Pitt tp. County 6's	80	

Wednesday Oct. 12—P. M.

Our report of the sales at McIlwaines on Tuesday, contained two typographical errors—viz: Cherry Ean Central was said to have sold at 125 and Federal at the same. It should have been 150 in both cases.

—We were shown a dispatch from Philadelphia saying that the difficulty between the Dalzell and the Columbia Oil Companies had been arranged. The terms of the compromise were not stated, but any arrangement which will set the enterprising wells going again must result favorably to both. Dalzell stock advanced in Philadelphia, to 9 and sales were made there at that price. Columbia sold here at 70, which is an advance upon the low price heretofore quoted, and indicates a return to its former position. Both these popular companies have suffered by the now settled controversy, and we look for increased dividend from both. In fact it is intimated that the Coal Oil stocks will pay as high as 3 per cent this month, but we have, of course, no knowledge that such is the intention of its managers.

—Sales of Columbia oil stock was made at the Board to-day at 70, and Federal at 1¾.

—In Philadelphia, yesterday, the Coal Oil stocks were less active, but were held generally at some little improvement in prices, the market closing steady, with rather less disposition to press stocks to a sale.

—The *Post* says:—The Western banks have drawn largely upon the East during the week, and those of Chicago especially, in order to strengthen themselves against contingencies, and as a consequence exchange on the Eastern cities is unusually scarce at Chicago. This, of course, tends towards stringency here, and, with the drain of thirty millions of legal tenders in payment of the new loan before the end of the month in prospect, there is no likelihood of ease in the discount line.

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and present week:

	Last week.	This week.
Capital	$13,319,242	$13,324,845
Loans	47,152,355	40,541,471
Specie	3,960,409	3,920,109
Legal-tenders	11,410,201	11,457,530
Deposits	34,619,193	31,968,855
Circulation	2,626,884	2,639,851
Increase in capital	$ 5,593	
Decrease in Loans	610,961	
Decrease in Specie	27	
Increase in Legal-tenders	47,319	
Increase in Deposits	349,693	
Decrease in Circulation	13,033	

The prominent features of the bank statement this week are a further large decrease of loans, the average decrease in the last two weeks aggregating $1,218,060. The Legal-tenders are increased this week about double as much as by the last published report, and in the two weeks, about $672,000. The deposits have increased $319,693, or something over half a million in the last two weeks.—*Phila. Ledger.*

—The stock market shows a decidedly stronger tone and a general recovery of prices. The late panicky feeling appears to be almost exhausted, and with returning confidence there is more disposition to operate for a rise. Some of the brokers were large buyers this morning, and appeared not afraid to take heavy lots at a material advance. Rumors were freely circulated at noon as to the probable result of the Pennsylvania election; they were, however, generally understood to have been got up here, and had the effect upon the market that was intended.—*New York Com. Adv. of Tuesday.*

—The number of private failures in England continues to largely increase. Thus far, nothing more has occurred than might be expected from the action of the high rates of interest upon the financial system of England. The merchants and traders are largely dependent upon the facilities of the banks. These are afforded in the way of open loans frequently unsecured, and of discounts of customers' bills, both of which, when the merchant stands in good credit, are frequently extended to such a degree as to render him absolutely dependent upon his bankers for the means of carrying on his business. A very large proportion of traders are thus conducting on their business simply upon bank capital. The banker, in turn, has customers' bills rediscounted, or placed to credit of his account with his banking agents in London. The advance of the rate of discount at the Bank of England at once produces a contraction of discounts throughout the country. The large London bankers limit the discounts of the country banks, who have again to request their customers to reduce their discounts of paper. The inevitable result is that those who have been relying largely on bank facilities—and the easy temptation always makes their number legion—suddenly find themselves without the means of meeting their obligations, and have either to ask extensions—which are too easily granted—or to announce their failure.

The case of Marsden and the Leeds Banking Company is an illustration of the the extent to which this loose system of banking is carried, and of its mischevious effects upon the trade of the country. The extension of limited liability companies has doubtless tended, during late years, by promoting an increased activity of capital, to advance the price of money, and has thereby become an element in the present financial derangement of England. But as yet there is nothing to show that this movement has been, upon the whole, an injury to the country, as certain comments on this side of the Atlantic appear to indicate. It has, by the process we allude to, placed a severe strain upon the licentious negotiations of bills that has been fostered by the extreme cheapness of money, and the the result is the bankruptcy of those who have been dependent upon such facilities.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH, COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Thursday, October 13, 1864.

BUSINESS was not active. The excitement attending the State election has not yet passed away, hence we have a dull market to report. The weather has been pleasant during the day, but cool nights and mornings. On the wharf we noticed a fair amount of activity. The arrivals were confined to the regular packets. The receipts of produce have been limited, and so were the sales. As regards the leading articles we have no material change to notice. The new packet Anna, Captain Maratta, is loading for Cincinnati. She will have despatch. The Olive left last evening with a fair trip. The Roanoke is loading for Cairo and St. Louis. She has superior accommodations. The new steamer Spray is announced for St. Louis on Saturday. The steamer Lenl Leoti is loading for Nashville. The steamers Glide No. 3 and Kate B. Porter will wait and load in turn. A number of boats are due, and may be expected to arrive at any hour. On the Allegheny boating to Oil City is over until we have a rise of water. The arrivals include the Urilda and Petrolia. The departure was the Echo No. 3. Among the sales we note the following:

OILS.—The market for Lard Oils was steady, with a good local demand. We note sales of No. 1 at $1,80@1.85, and No. 2 at $1,70@1.75 ⅌ gallon.

GRAIN.—The market was dull, and the demand was very limited. Buyers are evidently waiting for lower prices, at least they decline operating at the present figures. Oats was not active, and a few small parcels was disposed of at 80@82c from first hands; from store the usual advance was attained. Wheat is coming in very slowly, and prices were altogether nominal at: Red $1,75, and White $1,85 per bushel. The supply on hand is small. Corn was not much inquired. We note regular sales at $1,00 ⅌ bush by the car load.

CHEESE.—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The receipts are reported the same. We note small sales at 21@23c, as per quality.

BUTTER.—Was dull. The stock on hand is increasing. Prices tends downward. We quote nominally at 33@36c ⅌ lb. Some very choice lots sold higher.

FLOUR.—Was dull, with more sellers than buyers. The receipts are on the increase. The demand in this market was altogether local. Holders are not disposed to make concessions. They say they can wait, that prices will soon reach. The current rates for an A No. 1 article were as follows: Extra at $9 75@10 25; Extra Family at $10 50@10 75. The latter price was only paid for the New Orleans brand.

BACON—The market was steady, with a good demand for home purposes. The stock in first hands is rather closely sweeping, and will not be among the things that were. The current rates, with small sales, were: Shoulders, 19@19½c; Sides, rough, 25½@26c; clear do, 28½@29c; sugar-cured Hams, 29@27c; plain hams, 20½@21c.

LARD—Was dull. Buyers do not seem disposed to make quoted at the present prices. We quote nominal at 23c. The supply on hand is not large.

DRIED BEEF was steady. The supply on hand is nearly exhausted. Prices vary from 21½@25.

HAY.—The receipts were small. Prices are unchanged.

WHISKY was about as unsettled as formerly. Correct figures would be difficult to obtain.

GROCERIES.—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The market is still in a very unsettled state. In the absence of sales we omit the figures. Prices tend downward.

SALT.—The market remains steady. Sales 140 bbls. No 1 at $260 ⅌ bbl.

CIDER.—We note sales 6 bbls. sweet at $6 10.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Thursday, Oct. 13, 1864.

Business was not very active. The stock of Crude on hand at this time is very limited. The heavy sales we have previously reported, have placed a number of stray lots that were lying around. The receipts for some days were limited. Our reports from Oil City represent an active market. Holders at the wells were firm in their views and refused to sell below $7 00 per barrel. The river to that point is becoming too low for steamboat purposes. They will soon be compelled to withdraw. The freighting business will then be carried on by flats and keels. The oil market yesterday exhibited more firmness. Holders were generally asking an advance of from ½ to 1 cent per gallon. The sales were not large for the best of all reasons—the stock to operate in was small. Below will be found the sales that took place since our last report. Refined oil was quiet. Buyers would like to purchase at lower figures. Holders, however, do not view the matter in the same way. They prefer holding on, having an abiding faith that prices will soon look up.

TAR has been inactive for some time. Buyers were shy. Prices were nominal—we omit them.

NAPTHA—Was dull and neglected. Prices unsettled.

CRUDE.—The market was not active. The advantage of the market was on the side of holders, who were not disposed to force sales. We note as follows: 664 bbls at 24c, packages to be returned. Same parties sold during the week, at 24c, same conditions; 89 bbls do at 26c, packages included; 210 bbls at 30c, packages included. The latter sales show an advance of 6c ⅌ bbl.

REFINED.—There was no inquiry for "Free Oil." Nobody are desirous of investing in that article. We have no future figures as they cannot be given correctly.

BONDED.—Was steady but prices were unchanged.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

The North American Oil Company, 71 bbls refined for New York.

Lucesco Oil Company, 283 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Company, 212 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

M M Knox, 160 bbls refined for New York.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pittsburgh and Cleveland R. R.—Jas B Lyon & Co, 52 bbls sand; Attebury, R & Co, 65 do do; T C Jenkins, 1 car oats; James W Swanson, lot moving; J A Weyman, 12 caddies tobacco, 2 bxs do, 1 hf bx do; T C Jenkins, 1 bxs cheese; Zenof & Painter, 2 bbls iron.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—W P Beck & Co, 60 bbls salt; Head & M, 24 bags oats; Martin, G & B, 1 car iron; J T Porter, 3 bbls cider, 11 bgs apples; R Hamill, 11 bushels apples.

Per Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.—Hughes, Dilworth & Co, 200 bbls barley; A Hostetter, 38 green hides; Government, 2,000 sacks oats; Frowman, A & Co, 25 bbls high wines; McElroy & Co, 12 bales broom corn.

New Orleans Cotton Market.

October 1.

The receipts and sales of cotton for the week have kept the exchange market under a good supply of both, which has caused a steady decline since the opening of the week, as reviewed from day to day in this column. The production and receipts have received accessions which have reduced, in some degree, prices from last week. There is an abundance of money of available facilities to move all produce coming to the market. Currency is in ample supply for commercial uses.

Speculation and monopolizers have received their quietus for the present, and what little trade is going on is governed by the rules of supply and demand. There will be light supplies of cotton received from day to day from the coast and places within the military lines, and as the article still commands high prices, though less than last month, there will be no scarcity of money in general circles of business.

STATEMENT OF COTTON FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY EVENING.

Stock on hand, Sept. 1, 1864.....bales	4,575
Received this week	1,066
Received previously	3,023—4,029
Total	9,604
Exported this week	653
Exported previously	3,476—3,989
Stock on hand not cleared	4,614

Cincinnati Lumber Market.

October 11.

A fair business is being transacted in the various yards throughout the city, at the following quotations:

QUOTATIONS AT THE YARDS.

Clear, per 1,000 feet	$65 00
1st Common "	55 00
2d " "	45 00
3d " "	35 00
Hemlock "	30 00
Flint Joists and Timber per 1,000 feet	45 00
Pine Fencing Boards "	40 00
Hemlock "	30 00
1st Common Flooring "	70 00
2d " "	60 00
1st " weather boarding "	30 00
2d " "	28 00
Locust Posts per 100	6 00
Shingles, No. 1, 18-inch, per 1,000 feet	7 50
" " 2, " " "	6 50
Lath "	6 00

St. Louis Cotton and Hemp Market.

October 10.

COTTON—Not much doing, and price nominal. The government auction sale on Monday comprised 121 bales damaged at 58 to 67½c, and 86 do good middling at $1 01½@1 07. Subsequently, privates sales have been reported at 31 bales, low grades, at 62½@65c; 9 do middling at $1 02½, and 25 bales to-day, on private terms. A damaged lot of 55 bales were sold to-day, by auction at 35, 47 and 72c ⅌ lb. We quote middling outdoor nominally worth $1 05 ⅌ lb, but held higher.

HEMP—Market dull, and but few sales making. We quote rioting and choice do at $1 35 to $1 45, and fair do at $1 25; inferior and half undressed at $1 10 to $1 25; inferior and choice do at $1 35 to $1 40@1 45 ⅌ ton. Dressed is quiet at $2 60@2 65 ⅌ ton. Offerings of tow small, and the market steady and firm at $1 07@1 08 for uncovered, and $1 15@1 16 per ton for covered. The last sale was at $1 16 for covered.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market

Oct. 13, 1864.

The market during the week was steady but not very active. Buyers generally are awaiting to see what might turn up. The stock of iron on hand is not large. The following are the current rates:

FLAT BAR.

	⅌ lb
1½ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	5¾
2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	5¾
1½ to 1¾, by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	6¾
1½ to 1¾ by 5/16 inch	9

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ⅜ to 3-16 inch	5¾
1¼ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9
⅞ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½
⅞ to 3¼, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½

HORSE SHOE.

⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	9½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

⅝ to 8 inch	9¾
10 and 2	9¾
1¼ and 1¾	10
1 and 1½	10¼
⅞ inch	11½
⅝ inch	12½
½ inch	13

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ¼ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	⅌ lb		⅌ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	8¾	¼ and 9-16 inch	9
⅞ to 2¼	8¾	⅝ to 7-16 inch	9½
1 to 3½ inch	9	5-16 inch	9½
1¼ to 4 inch	9½	¼ inch	9½
⅞, ¾ and ⅝ inch	8¾	3-16 inch	12

OVAL IRON.

	⅌ lb		⅌ lb
⅝ to 1¼ inch	8¾	¼ inch	9½
⅜ and ¾ inch	9	⅛ inch	10

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	⅌ lb		⅌ lb
⅝ to 1¼ inch	9	¼ inch	9½
⅜ and ¾ inch	9½	⅛ inch	10

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	11
" 18 to 24	11¼
" 25 and 26	11½
" 27	11½

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ⅌ lb extra.

FLATES.

5-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	10
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ⅌ lb extra.	
Heads	10
Plow Slabs	9½
" Wings	9½

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1¼ to 2, by ¼ to ⅝ inch	9
1¼ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	9½
1¼ by ½, 7-16 and ⅝ inch	10
1¼ by ¾ inch	10

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	9½

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	16

NAILS.

	⅌ Keg		⅌ keg
10d to 60d Nails	9 87½	2d Fine	11 87½
8d and 9d	9 87½	7/8 to Lining	12 87½
6d and 7d	9 62½	Clinch	10 62½
4d and 5d	9 87½	Cut Spikes	9 87½
3d	10 87½		

Casing Nails.

6d	10 13
8d	9 63
10d	9 63
12d	9 63
Finishing	9 63
4d	10 63
5d	10 38
10d	10 13
12d	10 13
16d	10 13

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet Iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—60 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds at the Bank of Exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

October 11.

The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle continues large, reaching about 2,500 head. The market is rather dull, but prices are without any material change. Extra Pennsylvania and Western steers are selling at from 16@16½c. A few choice Chester county Steers sold at 16¾c, fair to good at 14@15½c, and common at from 9@13c ⅌ lb, as to quality. About 100 head sold to go to Baltimore at from 6¼@7½c ⅌ lb, as to quality. The market closed rather dull.

Cows are without change. About 110 head sold at from $20@90 ⅌ head, as to quality.

Calves—About 800 head arrived and sold at from 6@8½c ⅌ lb gross, as to quality.

Hogs are in demand—2,000 head arrived and sold at from 9½@10c ⅌ lb net.

The cattle on sale to-day are from the following States:

1,800 head from Pennsylvania.	
600 head from Ohio.	
500 head from Illinois.	
40 head from Maryland.	
30 head from Virginia.	

The following are the particulars of the sales:

COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 110 head this week. There is no change to notice in prices or quality. Springers are selling at from $20@80, and Cow and Calf at from $30@90 ⅌ head, as to quality. Old poor Cows are selling at from $15@18 ⅌ head.

Calves are rather scarce; about 30 head sold at from 9@9½c ⅌ lb, as to condition.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are large this week, reaching about 6,800 head. The demand is good, and prices are rather better; good to extra quality are selling from 8c@8½c, and common at from 6@7½c ⅌ pound, gross, as to quality.

THE HOG MARKET.

There is a good demand for Hogs, and prices are firm; about 2,000 head arrived and were sold at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards, at from $17@18 the 100 lbs net, the latter rate for prime corn-fed.

1,500 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at from $17@19 the 100 lbs, net, as to quality.

150 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from $17@19 the 100 lbs, net.

Prices Falling in Boston.

The Boston *Traveler* says:

Our wholesale streets are very quiet, and all kinds of wholesale or retail trade are very dull. The tremendous fall in gold has literally knocked the bottom out of everything," and no goods can be sold unless at great concessions. Groceries, produce and provisions are "tumbling" every day, but will be "bolstered up" in the papers for the benefit of holders. But in vain will be their efforts if consumers are wise, and we would urge upon all to abstain from purchasing except in very small quantities. Only purchase what is required from day to day is the prudent course to pursue at present. Clothing and dry goods purchasers let the same course be followed. Make no fall purchases at present, but stop until the rigors of the season compel you to buy. Cotton and woolens should be sold to-day for one-third less than former prices; if they are not do not buy. By rigidly pursuing this course the high prices of holders must be brought down, and Washington street will be full of stores "selling off" at less than cost.

A Meeting of Woolen Manufacturers.

The Springfield, Mass., *Republican* reports a meeting of the manufacturers of woolen goods there last week:

Several resolutions were passed expressive of the spirit of the meeting, but none with more cordiality and unanimity than one declaring in the most emphatic manner the good feeling and understanding that ought to exist between the wool-growers and the woolen manufacturers, whose interests were in so large a degree identical. Besides the important results that may be anticipated from the steps taken towards the proposed association, the meeting has been productive of good in the interchange of ideas, and in bringing together the representatives of the different sections, and a still more interesting and influential assemblage may be looked for at the adjournment of this meeting in November.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

October 10.

The market is better than it was a week ago, but the offerings and business are small. No choice tobacco is put up; consequently prices appear to run low. The entire sales of the week only amount to 108 hhds, additional hhds offered, and bids rejected, only 24. At the close the market is active and firm, with sales to-day of final charges $2 60; 5 factory lugs $3@10 25; 2 planters' $11@11 50; 3 common shipping leaf $14 25 to $17 25; 5 medium do $18 to $21 50; 1 fine $23 25; 3 common and medium manufacturing $5 50 to $30 50 per 100 lbs. Bids on 2 hhds refused.

St. Louis Government Awards.

Colonel Haines made the following awards yesterday:

J. A. Buckland, 5,000 bbls single extra flour at $10,45 ⅌ bbl.

Charles L. Tucker, 5,000 do double extra flour at $10,74 ⅌ bbl.

Teichman & Co., 3,000 bbls corn meal at $7,75 ⅌ bbl.

Oberhaus & Lanitz, 2,000 do do at same.

Payments to be made in drafts on Washington.

New York Pig Iron Market.

October 11th.

Iorn—This market, like all others, has felt the heaviness in Exchange, and, with only a moderate inquiry, holders were connedlied to lower their quotations some days, and it so closes firm, and our outside quotations are about the value, viz: Scotch Pig, $39@40 for No. 1; American do, $32 50@35. Bar iron may be quoted rather firm in close at $150 and $200 for Common, and $200@215 for Refined; Swede's, $250; Horse Shoe, $235; Hoop English, $250@320; and Sheet Russia at 28@32c ⅌ lb.

St. Louis Sugar Market.

October 10.

Belcher' Sugar Refining Company's circular gives the following list of prices: Crushed sugar, double refined, 28¾c; do. B, 28½c; crushed sugar, 28¼c; powdered sugar, double refined, 28½c; powdered sugar, C, 28¼c; granulated sugar, 28½c; refined white sugar, O, 27¾c; do. OO, 27c; refined yellow, A, 26¾c; clarified, XXX, 25½c; golden syrup, bbls, $1 55; half bbls, $1 68; kegs, $1 61; sugar house syrup molasses, bbls, $1 35, half bbls, $1 19; kegs, $1 25.

Heavy Losses in Flour.

A flour dealer in Boston purchased $75000, worth of flour at St. Louis about a month ago, and will loose $20,000 on it. Another Boston firm lost $20,000 in western flour.

FOR FALL TRADE,

AT

T. T. MYLER & CO.'S,

62 WOOD STREET.

A full stock of NOTIONS, FANCY and WOOLEN GOODS.

Many Goods bought early in the season, which we will sell at

LESS THAN PRESENT NEW YORK PRICE.

Merchants will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing.

se29 62 WOOD STREET.

ROSS OIL COMPANY.

The Company has this day declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT on the Capital Stock of the Oil and and produced within the last 20 days payable at the office of ROBERT WRAY, of No. 4 Hand street.

WM. McCUTCHEN, President.

H. CRICHLEN, Treasurer.

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OCEAN STEAMERS.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Pennsylvania	Sept 24	New York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Sept 24	New York	Liverpool
New York	Sept 24	New York	Southampton
Arabia	Sept 28	Boston	Liverpool
City of London	Oct 1	New York	Liverpool
Bremen	Oct 8	New York	Southampton
Virginia	Oct 8	New York	Liverpool
Washington	Oct 12	New York	Havre
Hansa	Oct 22	New York	Southampton
Erin	Oct 22	New York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Sidon	Sept 6	Liverpool	Halifax
City of London	Sept 7	Liverpool	New York
Persia	Sept 10	Liverpool	New York
Virginia	Sept 13	Liverpool	New York
Bremen	Sept 14	Southampton	New York
Asia	Sept 17	Liverpool	Boston
China	Sept 24	Liverpool	New York
Hansa	Sept 24	Southampton	New York
America	Oct 1	Southampton	New York
New York	Oct 28	Southampton	New York
Bremen	Nov 9	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Nov 23	Southampton	New York

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Roanoke	Sept 18	New York	N. Orleans
Morning Star	Sept 24	New York	N. Orleans

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Carmac	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City
Olive	Andrews	Cincinnati.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there was scant feven feet in the channel and falling.

THE new steamer Spray, Captain W. R. Donaldson, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis on Saturday.

THE splendid passenger steamer Roanoke, Capt. J. G. Tomlinson, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. She will have dispatch.

THE favorite steamer Olive, Captain J. M. Andrews, is the first boat for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat makes her trips with great regularity, and is a favorite with passengers and shippers.

THE fine passenger steamer Anna, Captain J. H. Maratta, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has the best of accomodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

THE new steamer Centralia, Captain Wm. Reno, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat was built under the superintendence of Captain Beno, and is an A No. 1 boat in every respect.

"HO FOR NASHVILLE."—The first-class steamer Lenl Leoti, Captain Shepherd, is announced for Clarksville and Nashville this day. This boat is a general favorite, and makes her trips with great regularity. Capt. Moore will do the honors in the office.

CINCINNATI.

Wednesday's *Commercial* says:

The river has receded two feet during the 24 hours ending last night. There is 10 feet hence to Louisville, and 5 feet in the canal. The lower Ohio is falling with 7 feet from Portland to Cairo. There was 10 feet in the Cumberland. There is 5 feet in the Kanawha, and falling.

Captain Sam Barr, Jr., clerk of the Big Missouri, Captain J. Y. Hurd, telegraphs us she will positively leave Louisville this evening, and Cairo on Saturday evening, for New Orleans. Passengers by rail to-day will connect at Louisville, while passengers by the Ohio and Mississippi trains will connect with this packet at Cairo.

The Bertha came in from Pittsburgh, and the Cottage, up from Marietta.

The Allen Collier, from the Kanawha, Colossus, for Nashville, and Pocahontas, for Memphis, were among the departures.

The May Duke, for White River, and the Naval Supply Steamer, Magnet, for the Lower Mississippi, departed last evening. The Lizzie Martin arrived from below with the 116th regiment o, colored infantry.

There was very little doing along the levee yesterday in the way of freighting. Government stores, the election day bring observed by a majority of merchants and manufacturers, who closed their doors.

Captain Holloway telegraphs that the Doane No. 2, from Johnsonville, Tennessee river, for Cincinnati, passed Paducah Monday night, with a fair trip of people. Johnsonville, on the Tennessee river, the Doane No. 2 was fired into by guerrillas, and one man wounded.

The big Peytona, Captain Bowers, did not leave for Louisville yesterday, as announced. She will not descend the falls until there is another rise.

The Little Martin arrived here last evening with the 116th Colored Infantry. Two other regiments also take steamers for parts unknown.

LOUISVILLE.

The *Press* of Monday says:—Our port list Saturday was heavy, but the imports were light, excepting by the Starling from Pittsburgh, though most of her freight was for St. Louis. She descended the falls together with the Phantom and others.

The Alps, towboat, came in from Pittsburgh yesterday with a light fleet of coal in two, in barges, all for the South.

The Sandusky, well laden for the Cumberland, had to go through the canal, as she was too heavy for the falls.

The towboats Gipsey and Charley Miller, with barges in tow, descended the falls yesterday, bound for Smithland.

The Huntsman came over through the canal last evening, and the Huntsman came over from New Albany to load for Nashville.

The *Democrat* of the same date says:

The Jennie Lind, of the Pegram line is nearly completed.

Capt. Logan's new boat, the W. R. Carter, is rapidly pushed forward toward completion, and will be finished during the coming week.

The tow-boat Estelle, from Pittsburgh, came in with a tow of coal on Saturday.

The tow-boat Storm was sold on Friday at private sale.

EVANSVILLE.

The *Journal* of Monday says:

The river at this point was still rising last evening, and showed five feet in it has risen several feet, with heavy drift running. There has been numerous arrivals and departures since Friday, among the latter the Robert Fulton and Silver Moon, from Cincinnati to Memphis; the Armada, from Cairo and return; the Tarascon and Morning Star, from Louisville; the Jennie Brown, from Cincinnati to St. Louis; the Cairo, from Nashville, and the Emma Floyd, from Cincinnati to Nashville, and the Missouri from St. Louis to Louisville. The Missouri left this evening for Cincinnati, and will want freight and passengers. Captain Dan. Clark will be in command.

ST. LOUIS.

The *Democrat* of Monday says:

The weather is dry and settled. Business is almost entirely at a stand, owing to the circumstances of the military situation. Some forty of our steamers are now in government service that were not a few days ago, and it appears that all up bound steamers such as the Minnehaha, Stephen Decatur, etc., have been taken possession of at the town of Cape Girardeau, Mo.

The river here is now stationary, and a decline is expected.

The water is something like this—to Cairo 4½ fe